THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH OCTOBER.

AS STATED in our last we proceed to notice in detail the Resolutions of the Government of Bengal on the administration reports of the Chittagong and Presidency Divisions for the past year. The Collector of Noakhally gives the following graphic description of the people of that district:

"I observe that no one goes out to work till he has had a good meal, whereas elsewhere I have known the people fast till 11 o'clock. The day's work, too, is a very short and easy one in Noakholly, and I think this may make the people stronger. The ordinary cultivators buy plenty of fish, flesh, and fowl, and live generously; they also wear good dhooties, long petticoats down to their heels being considered due to decency by the Puritan Mahomedans. Women are rarely seen either at work or at the markets, and on the whole the people are, as compared with ryots of the same class in the north, very comfortably off. The court amlah and foreigners also are healthy compared with those north of the Ganges. Although the fall in the price of rice has seriously crippled the resources of the people, and left them less cash to spend than they expected, it would be absurd to talk of distress. It is difficult to get a cooly for eight hours' work for four annas."

THE PRICE of labour seems to be very high in the Chittagong Division. An unskilled workman in any part of the Division appears able to command four annas, and in some places as much as eight or ten annas a day. The price of skilled labour varies from 5 to 12 annas.

REGARDING manufactures in the Chittagong Division the Resolution says, the rice mills of Chittagong were well employed during the year. The want of communications prevented the starting of a husking mill, but the opening of the Chittagong-Daudkhandi Railway will, the Commissioner believes, enable this industry to be started with success. Imported piece-goods are extinguishing the cotton spinning and weaving industries of Noakhally. The molasses of Sundeep is said to be remarkable for its excellence. Experiments are being carried on by the Maharaja of Hill Tipperah with silver ore found in the Lalmye hills, but no satisfactory results have as yet been obtained.

THE RESOLUTION of Government contains the following remarks on the trade of the Chittagong Division:

The sea-borne trade of Chittagong underwent a remarkable expansion during the year, the value of imports and exports together amounting to Rs. 1,88,62,478 against Rs. 1,43,43,927 in 1880-81. The increase was pretty equally divided between foreign and interportal trade. Exports, however, increased in a larger proportion than imports—a not unnatural state of things, when it is remembered that Chittagong affords almost the only outlet of the immense surplus of agricultural produce raised in Eastern Bengal. The money realized in return for exports will no doubt, in time, cause a demand for foreign commodities to spring up, thus producing an important improvement in the general standard of civilization and comfort in the eastern districts. The establishment of railway communication between Chittagong, Commillah, and Daudkhandi, and the possible extension of the line into the Assam valley, will make Chittagong a port of great importance. The surveys of these lines will be undertaken in the approaching cold season.

THE FOLLOWING remarks of Mr. Cooke, one of the district officers in the Chittagong Division, on the working of local Committees, have considerable value in connection with the question of local self-government:

"The apathy, I fear, too often arises from a settled conviction on the part of the members that the Chairman represents the views of Government, which will be carried out whatever may be said or thought by the members. The aim should be to encourage to the utmost freedom in discussion, to try and elicit any information on any points on which members may be informed. Such expression of opinion, when made without fear and prejudice, may often be of the greatest value to the Chairman on questions of local facts and local feelings. I think that the danger of deliberate obstructiveness on the part of committees in the mofussil is at present very remote; nor do I think that we are in danger of liberty granted running into license. But to make the committees useful as consultative bodies, it is necessary to encourage confidence and outspokenness as the first step towards developing an interest in the work, in which committees at present feel they have no concern."

The Lieutenant-Governor justly remarks that the best way to enlist the assistance of good men is to give them some substantial voice in the discussions, and some real control over the administration.

THE RESOLUTION contains the following remarks on the conduct of zemindars:

Beyond noticing certain outbreak of ill-feeling which arose in Tipperah in connection with family feuds in the estate of a large zemindar, and of disturbances connected with the ownership of two churs in the same district, the Commissioner makes no remarks of importance under this head. The only zemindar whose management is mentioned, and that not in terms of praise, is the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah.

TUESDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.

WE NOW turn to the Resolution on the report of the Presidency Division. The rigorous enforcement of the rule about tours it seems is interfering with the regular work of the district and sub-divisional officers. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks:

Arrangements should always be made for the opening of the treasury at least twice, and if possible oftener, during the month, while registration work can, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, generally be done by the Munsif. It is no doubt true that the number of petty cases declines when the sub-divisional officers are on tour, but this is by no means an unmitigated evil. Important cases are prosecuted even at the cost of a little personal inconvenience to the parties, and as during the cold season sub-divisional officers [illegible] encamp for some time at one place, even this inconven[illegible] might be overcome by good arrangements, Improve[illegible]mmunications should reduce it to a minimum. Mr. Pea[illegible] inspected all district head-quarters and all sub-divisions but two. The Officiating Commissioner observes that the necessity for inspecting all sub-divisions is apt to cause the Commissioner's tour to be a tour of inspection of offices rather of administration. The Lieutenant-Governor would regret very much if a Commissioner's tour in his division should anywhere degenerate into a mere formal inspection of offices and records. The object of regular and systematic tours, so strongly insisted upon by the Government, is certainly not to secure the neatness of record-rooms or the punctual disposal of cases in court; and the Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees with the Commissioner of the Presidency Division that, except when special occasion calls for it, the annual inspection of his sub-divisional head-quarters may be safely relegated to the Collector of the district. This would not obviate the necessity as a rule of the Commissioner visiting some part of each sub division in his jurisdiction every year: but the matters which should claim his consideration are not so much those of detail and office work, as those which bring to prominent notice the general condition and circumstances of the part of the country under his charge. The trade and traffic of the district or sub division, the necessity for roads and railways, the relations between landlord and tenants, the agricultural conditions and prospects of the people, and generally all important administrative questions which would facilitate and promote good Government are subjects which demand his personal attention.

We should certainly insist upon tours, but we think the rule may be relaxed to a certain extent. We would say that no single part of a district or sub-division should remain unvisited every three years by the district or sub-divisional officer.

THE RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT contains the following remarks on the material condition of the people of the Presidency Division:

The general prosperity noticed last year has continued throughout the period under review, though the universally abundant harvests, by lowering prices, have in this division, as elsewhere, rendered the improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes less marked than the advances made by those living on fixed incomes or by labour. Zemindars and ryots have in some cases been put to inconvenience owing to the difficulty in the one case of collecting and in other of paying money rents, but, on the whole, the Commissioner is no doubt right in saying that "both these classes have benefitted, although every ryot's wish that there should be a good harvest in his district, with scarcity in the adjoining districts has not been realized." Evidently the food-supply of these districts has been abundant. The observations recorded refer to the glut of stocks in paddy grain, the staple produce of the Presidency Division, and it is curious that the absence of a local market for the disposal of such produce has not led to the cultivation of other crops. It may be noted, however, that in another twelve months the railway communications, in the 24-Pergunnahs and the Jessore districts especially, will be greatly extended giving access to larger markets, and thus some of the evils now complained of will be removed.

THE WAGES of labour remain practically unchanged in the Presidency Division—skilled labour commanding from 6 to 8 annas in the 24-Pergunnahs, from 4 to 8 annas in Nuddea and Jessore, and from 3 to 6 annas in Moorshedabad. The wages of unskilled labour were from 4 to 5 annas in the 24-Pergunnahs, from 2 to 5 annas in Jessore, from 2 to 4 annas in Moorshedabad, and, it is said, from 2 to 12 annas in Nuddea. This last figure, however, can scarcely be correct.

THE JUTE, cotton, and sugar-mills of the 24-Pergunnahs are 33 in number, and employ 30,374 persons. The extended use of kerosine has depressed the castor-oil mills of the suburbs of Calcutta. As already noticed, the indigo factories of Jessore realized large prices for their produce, but the outturn was not large. In Nuddea a considerable number of factories still exists, but the industry is declining, and the season was not successful owing to the late commencement of the rains and the subsequent sudden rise of the rivers. With the exception of one filature in the Nuddea district, silk is manufactured only in Moorshedabad, but the industry there, as in the adjoining districts of Beerbhoom and Burdwan, is rapidly losing its importance. Raw date-sugar is manufactured to a large extent in Nuddea, and *gur* is produced in very large quantities in Jessore, the outturn being estimated at 4,00,000 maunds, and valued at Rs. 16,00,000. The manufacture of sugar is carried on by an European Company in the sudder Subdivision, but no statistics on the subject are forthcoming.

THE RESOLUTION contains the following remarks on the public press in the Presidency Division:

Public Press.—Eight vernacular newspapers are enumerated as being published in the division, but none of them are said to be influential, the most important being the *Som Prokash*. The publication of "a very interesting and well got up vernacular magazine" is a novel feature in native periodical literature."

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR makes the following remarks on the working of the Rent-law in the Presidency Division:

Notices of enhancement fell from 1,001 in 1880-81 to 783 in the year under review, and are now less than half what they were four years ago. As observed last year, this decline is probably owing to the difficulty at present experienced by landlords in the legal enhancement of rent, and the difficulty will not disappear till the law is changed. The number of notices of relinquishment (4,061) was more than three times as great as in the previous year, and more than half of the whole number was served in Moorshedabad alone. The Collector attributes this fact to the low prices which prevailed, and the consequent unprofitableness of cultivating poor lands. The explanation is probably more spacious than real, but this much at all events may be said that such relinquishments may be more reasonably looked on as the result of adverse circumstances than (as the Commissioner in his 30th paragraph seems to think) as a sign of prosperous times.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.

THE FOLLOWING on the progress of Railways and other public works in the Presidency Division will be read with interest:

"The year under review has been an important one in railway works. The whole of the earthwork from Mugra Hat to Diamond Harbor has been completed by the Department of Public Works. The great event of the year, however, was the commencement of work on the Central Bengal Railway, which will pass through the three districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore. The work on that portion of the line which passes through the 24-Pergunnahs was delayed to a certain extent, pending decision of the question of its junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway. That point has now been settled, and earthwork is progressing fast. Earthwork from Ranaghat to Bongong has been completed, with the exception of a few intervening gaps. Rails to the extent of three miles have been laid already to facilitate the transit of materials. The preliminary surveys of the portion of the line which falls within the jurisdiction of the Jessore district have been completed, possession has been obtained of most of the land required, and the earthwork has been completed for about a third of the entire length of the line. The next cold weather will, it is hoped, see Bongong in direct communication with Calcutta by rail, and, judging by the present rate of progress, the entire line in another year will be completed. There can be no doubt that the line, when constructed, will confer immense benefits on the people; and of its ultimate financial success I entertain little doubt. Pursuant to a call from Government, in its Department of Public Works, a well-considered scheme of such feeder roads has been submitted, and I request that early attention be paid to this important subject. Land is also being taken up for the East Indian Railway line, which is to cross the Hooghly just north of the Gouripore Mills within the Nyehatti Municipality in the 24-Pergunnahs.

THE FOLLOWING is a summary of the work done by the Court of Wards during the past year:

The remaining share of the large estate of the Paikpara family in the 24-Pergunnahs was made over during the year to Kumar Sarat Chundra Singh, the proprietor, with a surplus of nearly 4 lakhs of rupees. The Orphangunge estate at Kidderpore was taken under management. Of the remaining estates in the district, those of the Satkhira and Bhowali Wards are the most important. The collections on the former, which is now under the management of the Collector of Khulna, have become satisfactory, but a considerable debt still remains to be paid off. The Bhowali estate is solvent. The management of the Nuddea Raj has been satisfactory, and there is now a considerable surplus to the credit of the estate. A further report has been submitted by the Board regarding the steps necessary to bring the ward

under more effective control than at present, and the subject is now under consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor was glad to notice, during his visit to Kishnaghur, the many improvements in the grounds and buildings connected with the Rajbaree. In Jessore the Narail estate is said to be at least free from liabilities: the management of the remaining estates in this district and in Moorshedabad appears to be atisfactory.

THE PROSPECTUS of the British India Ice Company contains some scientific facts regarding the preparation of ice, which we give below :

Cool water for condensation purposes in the Ice Machine is a well known essential ; in the hot weather in Calcutta, however, such water cannot be obtained by any existing contrivance at a less temperature than 93 Fah., and it is frequently higher than this.

The warmer the water is, the more it needs to be used and pumped through the machine. The boiling point of ether is 96 Fah., or only 3 degrees above the coolest water obtainable, up to the present, in the hot weather in Calcutta, and any near approximation to this point necessitates the machine being worked at excessive speed and under excessive pressures to keep up the supply of ice.

It is proposed then to use the water cooling apparatus invented and patented by Mr. George Dubern of Calcutta, to be seen at work any day at his residence, by which water can be reduced from 125 Fah. to 85 Fah. in a simple, rapid, economical, and unfailing manner ; and the apparatus has the additional advantage of working at its best, and giving the coolest water just at the time of the year when all the existing machines experience their greatest difficulty. By the use of this apparatus it is calculated that one-third less water is required for a machine, than by one without it. By its use the same water with trifling loss can be made to serve over and over again, so that it is peculiarly adapted for up-country stations where a capacious reservoir is with difficulty obtainable.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA has the following notice of last Saturday's Meeting regarding the Salvation Army :

The meeting was an extraordinary success, if numbers and enthusiastic audience mean success, for the numbers are estimated as close on 4,000, and this vast crowd was at once orderly apparently in full sympathy with the speakers and the object of the meeting. The representative character of the meeting is somewhat contemptuously spoken of by those who are not in favour of its object. There is no doubt that the vast majority were Hindoos, and of those again the majority were young men of the class scornfully spoken of as schoolboys. That is, the bulk of the audience was composed of educated Bengalees, the offspring of our schools and colleges and did not contain many of the elderly and more reserved and conservative members of Hindoo society.

While we fully sympathize with the meeting we must regret the absence of the elder portion of the community from it. It has of late become the fashion to cram our meetings with school-boys. This is not as it should be. School-boys cannot be regarded responsible members of society.

THURSDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

IT HAS BEEN represented to the Government of India that the provisions bearing on contracts contained in Act I of 1882, (The Inland Emigration Act 1882) render unnecessary the further maintenance in the Province of Assam of Act XIII of 1859, (an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and Laborers in certain cases). It is therefore in contemplation, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, to repeal the latter Act, so far as the Province of Assam is concerned.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

WE ARE requested by a correspondent to mention that with a view to improve the condition of the Bullubhpore Vernacular School and to afford facilities to the reading public of the place an Association has been formed under the designation of the Friends' Union Association.

A SHIBPORE CORRESPONDENT notices the prevalence of a deep feeling of dissatisfaction among the rate-payers of that town against the Howrah Municipality in consequence of the indifference with which their complaints are treated. There is a lane called the Baniatollah Lane, which forms a portion of the great Circular Road of the Howrah Municipality. Though an important thoroughfare it is in the most miserable condition of primæval mud and filth and the stereotyped reply to all representations for its being repaired and metalled are either that the cost is not provided for in the Budget or that there is no money for the work. So says our correspondent.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT complains of an arbitrary proceeding of the Howrah Municipality in forcibly subjecting a part of the Municipality to the system of night-soil service not included in the specified portions of the village of Shibpore as notified in the *Gazette*. When remonstrated with the Commissioners at a special meeting decided that since the petitioners have had the services of the Commissioners' servants they ought to pay. The correspondent remarks that most of the rate-payers of this locality are in such straitened circumstances that the payment of the rates is a matter of difficulty with them, and to saddle them with a house service fee is to break the camel's back.

IT APPEARS from a statement furnished by the Press Commissioner that the total imports of gold into India during the first five months of the present official year are valued at Rs. 2,84,56,324 and those of silver during the same period at Rs. 4,83,23,274. The exports of both metals were Rs. 57,715 for gold and Rs. 37,90,302 for silver, so the net imports of the two metals were Rs. 7,29,31,581. The total value of bullion coined and examined in the mints of Calcutta and Bombay during the first five months of the current official year was Rs. 4,54,74,728.

WE ARE GLAD to notice that the Postmaster-General of Bengal has caused a Post Office to be opened at Sookchur in the 24-Pergunnahs, which will afford great relief to the inhabitants of Sookchur, Khurda, Pannihatti and others.

A CHINSURAH CORRESPONDENT refers to a circular of the Director of Public Instruction for Bengal in which he has called upon the Principals of Colleges and Inspectors of Schools to furnish him with a list shewing the names of officers under them, who have conspicuously deserved promotion and have failed to receive it. He suggests that a column or two should be added to the educational list shewing the period and the nature of the service rendered to the aided schools by Masters and Head-Masters, who are now in Government service, and that their claims to promotion should be considered in reference to their past approved services in the aided schools, where they were before employed, and their present service under Government. Grant-in-aid schools would have prospered much better if some encouragement had been held out to their teachers, who now languish in neglect.

FRIDAY, 13TH OCTOBER.

WE GLADLY make room for the following contradiction :

SIR,—I beg to correct through your columns that Babu Juggernath Khunnah a candidate for Ward No. 7, is not a broker as published in your last issue, but a merchant and the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Salugram Khunnah and Co., the only Hindusthani mercantile firm in Calcutta.

Yours, &c.,
SRIKISSEN KHATTRY.

94, Cotton Street.

WE THANK Babu Bacharam Chatterjee of the Adi Brahmo Samaj for a copy of the Life of the late Babu Shama Churn Sircar. It is full of interesting details and ought to be widely read. Babu Shama Churn Sircar was a noble example of self-help, and our young men should lay to heart the lessons taught by his remarkable career.

WITH REFERENCE to the charge of assault which the native doctor of Bongong has brought against the Civil Surgeon of Nuddea we have received the following contradiction of some particulars :

Sir,—In your issue of the 9th instant you gave an account of an alleged gross ill-treatment sustained by the Native doctor of Bongong at the hands of Dr. Brander, Civil Surgeon of Nuddea. As Dr. Brander is held in great esteem by all persons who know him, and as he has made himself popular during the short time he has been here, the statements contained in the *Patriot* naturally took us by surprise. It seems, however, from the inquiries we have been able to make that much of the story as summarized by you, is altogether unfounded. I am in position to say that the statements about a volley of scurrilous language, and kicking the prostrate native doctor are not true, but have been invented to make out a case against the Civil Surgeon. For the rest as the case is *subjudice*, and all the facts have not transpired it would be prudent to remain silent. I only regret that a respectable journalist like yourself should have published a one-sided statement of a matter which may seriously prejudice a worthy officer.

Hoping this will find a corner in your paper, at least for the sake of FAIR PLAY.

Krishnaghur, 11th October 1882.

Yes, for the sake of fair play we readily make room for the above letter *verbatim et literatim*. We need hardly assure our correspondent that we have not the remotest wish to prejudge the case.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Raniganj :

Local Self-Government meeting held at Searsole yesterday under presidency of Kumar Dakhinessur Malia Bahadoor was a complete success, 1,000 people assembled. Mr. Inglis present, Indranath Babu of Burdwan addressed the meeting. Usual resolutions passed.

IT IS STATED that the Lieutenant-Governor will return to the capital in the first week of November and will proceed on a tour through Behar.

ACCORDING to the *Bhagulpore News* the Commissioner of the Division has called upon Mr. Thomson, Deputy Magistrate, for an explanation of his alleged ill-treatment of a zemindar of Bhagulpore. It is stated that the zemindar has served Mr. Thompson with a notice, intimating that he intends to bring a suit for damages against him.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE learns with much satisfaction that, whereas our Calcutta University Authorities have practically all but eliminated Astronomy from their new-fangled programme, the Senate or the University of Madras have, on the contrary, formed a committee to draw up a course of study, with an instruction—"to give due regard to the claims of agriculture and astronomy."

THE MYMENSING STUDENTS' case, says the *East*, is over. Five students and a certain gentleman have each been fined Rs. 50, and bound down to keep the peace for six months. Of Mr. Kallanos' men Hasbu Khan has been sentenced to 3 months' and the rest to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

WITH REFERENCE to the Government of India Resolution anent competitive examination for the admission of clerk into the Secretariat offices a correspondent remarks :

There are at present many hands out of employ who are on the receipt of compensation pensions having lost their places in consequence of reduction of establishment. There are among them men who have served Government for nearly a quarter of a century, and who hold certificates that they have always borne an excellent character, were useful, industrious, and intelligent, well acquainted with office routine ; that they were fully efficient in letter drafting, precis writing and that they were good and fast writers. Now under rule 2, section 177 of the Civil Pension Code, compensation pensioners are eligible for re-employment, counting former service. In the Resolution referred to great stress is laid on the difficulty experienced in all Government offices to obtain men fit for letter-drafting, precis wring &c., Why not utilize the services of these compensation pensioners by giving them re-employment when opportunity occurs ?

We think the idea is good. While it will give Government an opportunity of re-employing experienced men it will also reduce expenditure by removing many from the pension list, not to say that it will afford great relief to the poor men, who have been reduced to great straits in consequence of the reduction of their incomes.

WE HAVE had lying on our table for some time past a copy of a Bengali book entitled *Yavanik Porakram* by Babu Nilrutton Roy Chowdry. The style of the book is elegant enough but a little too Sanskritic. The story is well conceived and the plot has been carried out successfully.

SATURDAY, 14TH OCTOBER.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Banagram Public Library held a public meeting on the local self-government question at which the usual resolutions were passed. They sent an address of thanks to the Viceroy, which has been duly acknowledged by His Excellency's Private Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE of the Prayag Hindu Samaj have forwarded to us a copy of their letter to the Government of India, regarding the steps to be taken to give greater publicity to legislative measures. The Committee deprecate the use of the Urdu language for the translation of bills for the use of the people of Northern India. They strongly recommend the Hindi with the Devanagri character as the medium of translation. The language question is rather a tough one, and ought to be decided first before the translations are undertaken.

WE ARE sorry to announce the death of Dr. Bholanath Bose. We have received from an esteemed correspondent the following brief account of the lamented deceased :

We are sorry to record the death of Dr. Bhola Nath Bose on the morning of the 23rd ultimo in his new residence at Narkeldanga. He was one of the first batch of natives who, shaking off the prejudices of caste and creed, repaired to England, with a view to finish their education in the University of London. There he gained the title of M. D. and on returning to India entered the service of Government under the especial designation of "uncovenanted Medical officer" on a special salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. Dr. Bose had, in his day, rendered valuable services to Government and was well deserving of the pension which he obtained, but which, unfortunately, he did not live long to enjoy. Having spent nearly the whole of his life in the Mofussil, the deceased had but a limited number of friends and acquaintances in Calcutta ; but he was much loved and esteemed by all those who knew him. He had an amiable disposition and a benevolent heart. He has, we understand, bequeathed a sum of Rs. 1,000 besides some scientific instruments and all his medals to the Calcutta Medical College and a further sum of Rs. 500 to the Auckland School at Barrackpore, where he imbibed the elements of the English language. We also learn that he has made provisions in his will for the establishment and maintainance of a charitable dispensary either at Barrackpore or Mondlye. Dr. Bose was entirely a self-made man, and as the lives of such men cannot fail to be interesting and edifying, we purpose in a future issue to place before our readers a brief biographical sketch of the deceased. His last disorder was a cancer on the neck.

AN ERRATIC correspondent says that while a public meeting has been held in Calcutta for the vindication of religious liberty in counection with the Salvation Army in Bombay, no such step was taken when the Brahmo procession at Bogra was suppressed. Our correspondent asks—does difference of colour account for difference of action ?

THE STATESMAN has received the following telegram from Simla : "There is no official information, but it is generally believed here that England will pay the expenses of the Indian Contingent." May the correspondent prove a true prophet !

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WE HAVE received a copy of the last annual report of the Vikrampore Sanmilanini Sobha. We are glad to observe that the Sabha is doing steady good work.

THERE WERE 204 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 7th October, of which 14 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 58 from fevers, 30 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents, 11 from phisis and asthma, 9 from convulsions, 30 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eight children were still-born, 53 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year; 28 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatic and mixed races the deaths were 12. The average of daily mortality was 29·1.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals:—1. The Sanskrit Buddhist Literature of Nepal. By Rajendralala Mitra, L.L.D, C.I.E., 2. Report of the Cawnpore Experimental Farm operations for 1881-82. 3. Report of the Foreign Trade of the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1881-82. 4. Report on the Registration of Road Traffic for N. W. P. and Oudh for 1881-82. 5. Report on the Botanical Gardens of Shaharunpore and Mussoorie for 1881-82. 6. Third Annual Report of the City School, Calcutta. 7. Annual Report of the Vikrampore Sanmilani Sabha, Dacca, in English and Bengali. 8. Fourth Annual Report of the Arbalia Gyanbikasini Sabha. 9. Mahabharatha, Adi Purva, with text and translation. Published and distributed *gratis* by Protapa Chandra Roy. 10. Ramayana, Arannya Kanda. Do. Do. 11. Memorandum of Punjab Ethnology for 1882. 12. Bharuti for Assin and Kartic. Double number. 13. Ram Rajyaviseka, in Sanskrit verse, by Pundit Modhusudun Turkapunchanun. 14. Arya Darsana, No. 7, 1288. 15. Resolutions passed by the Burdwan Association on the question of local self-government. 16. Thacker Spink and Co.'s List of Books. 17. Life of Babu Shamachurn Sircar, by Becharam Chatterjea.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, October 8.—There is a revival of agrarian murders and attempts to murder in the West of Ireland, General Drury Lowe and Staffs have left Egypt for Home. The Irish *World* published at New York has closed the fund opened on behalf of the Land League, which it declares to be defunct.

Generals Wilis and Hamley are under orders to embark for England. General Alison will command at Cairo. The increased pay which was granted to the Egyptian officers by the Khedive under terrorism during the crisis which preceded the rebellion has been formally revoked. Fanaticism has been revived at Tantah and in the interior. The Notables have sent a petition, praying for the retention of the British troops.

10.—The British troops are rapidly leaving Egypt. The Committee of enquiry into the Alexandria massacres has commenced its sittings. It is understood that the British Government has formulated no proposals respecting Egypt, but that the Powers are being sounded as to the future settlement. Consuls 101.

10—Tenders for the new 4 per cent. India Debenture Loan at 100-13 and upwards will receive 9 per cent. The total amount of tenders is four million pounds. The capital of Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, amounting to 2,00,000 pounds, has been fully subscribed. 11—Rumours are current that Arabi Pasha has been severely maltreated in prison. The British authorities are instituting an enquiry. The Egyptian authorities are raising difficulties in the way of the English Council defending the rebel leaders. One hundred and sixteen Circascian, Turkish and Albanian recruits for the Egyptian Gendarmerie have arrived at Alexandria. An extensive seizure of arms has been made at Tantah.

12.—The rumours that Arabi had been maltreated in prison are unfounded. The Egyptian Minister of the Interior has refused to allow the English Consul to defend Arabi. Sir Edward Malet has appealed to Lord Granville in the matter.

Mr. Dodson, speaking at Scarborough, said that Government had resolved to withdraw from Egypt as early as possible after resorting native rule and establishing representative institutions as far as feasible. Government, he said, want Egypt for the Egyptians, and will exclude the preponderance of any Foreign power.

Mr. Courtney, speaking at Torpoint, said that Egypt should bear the cost of the campaign, the bond-holders to suffer if necessary.

12.—Mr. Courtney in his speech yesterday further said that England will shortly submit a plan for the settlement of Egypt for the approval of the Powers, who will be asked to join in placing Egypt under genral guarantee of Europe, leaving her representative institutions associated with the Khedive, who will work out his own improvements. Mr. Courtney said it was the British policy to detach Egypt from the Sultan to take care of the Suez Canal, so that no Power could intervene there and then to let the Egyptians stew in their own juice.

Baron Rothschild and Mr. Baring are about to invite subscriptions to the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the capital of which amounts to two millions sterling.

13.—Lord Northbrook, speaking at Liverpool yesterday, expressed great satisfaction at the evidences of the sympathy shown by the Mussulmans in India with the British policy in Egypt. His Lordship said that the victories obtained by the British arms had not changed the policy of the Government. Annexation or exclusive dominion was not desired, and he stated his belief that the Great Powers felt a confidence in the unselfish intentions of British Government. Sir A. Alison has been appointed to the command of the army of occupation in Egypt. Sir Garnet Wolsely leaves for England on the 20th instant. The papers on the Channel Tunnel scheme have been published, and show that Military opinions with the exception of those expressed by Sir John Adye, have decided against its being carried into effect.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1882.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation was busy the whole of last week in hearing and disposing of objections. We give the results of the elections as recorded by the Chairman up to Saturday last:

Ward No. 18.		
Mr. T. W. Babonau	36	Elected.
,, J. Mc Arthur	28	
Babu Rishiber Mookerjea	12	
Ward No. 17.		
Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds	131	Do.
,, Mr. F. W. Peterson	100	
Revd. K. M. Banerjea	96	
Dr. H. Caylay (*retired*)	21	
Ward No. 16.		
Dr. Kanai Lall Dey Rai Bahadoor	149	Do.
Mr. M. P. Gasper	125	
Mr. H. E. M. James	89	
Mr. O. Beeby	76	
Ward No. 15.		
Moulvie Zohurul Haq	281	Do.
,, Serajul Islam	278	
Mr. H. C. Chick	224	
Moulvie Mahomed Shamsojoha	60	
Ward No. 14.		
Moulvie Ahmed	562	Do.
Babu Soorendro Nath Banerjea	432	
Moulvie Abdool Rohomon	360	
Mr. G. Kraal	248	
Ward No. 13.		
Moulvie Fuzl-al Rohmon	441	Do.
Babu Sitta Nath Doss	349	
Mr. T. C. Ledlie	325	
Babu Preo Nauth Dutt	321	
Ward No. 12.		
Mr. J. Hart	386	Do.
Mr. H. W. Hallett	298	
Babu Pran Nauth Pundit	280	
Babu Kally Mohun Doss	21	
Ward No. 11.		
Babu Jogesh Chunder Dutt	562	Do.
,, Nobin Chunder Bose	286	
Mr. R. T. Howe	125	
Babu Bo ie Chand Dutt	62	
Ward No. 10.		
Mr. T. A. Mendes	279	Do.
Babu M. C. Mullick	250	
,, Gonesh Chunder Chunder	248	
,, Srinauth Doss	182	
Mr. A. E. Dissent	168	
Ward No. 9.		
Babu Soorendro Nauth Doss	650	Do.
,, Probodh Chunder Mullick	605	
Dr. Gooroo Doss Banerjea	416	
Babu Charoo Chunder Mullick	262	
Mr. C. D'Costa	3	
Ward No. 8.		
Mr. Lall Mohun Ghose	715	Do.
Babu Modhu Sudun Dutt	708	
,, Nobin Chunder Burral	361	
,, Rajnarain Dutt	253	
Ward No. 7.		
Babu Juggernath Khannah	922	Do.
,, Prannath Dutt	715	
,, Srinath Chunder	666	
,, Ramakant Sein	371	
Ward No. 6.		
Hon. Kristodas Pal Rai Bdr., C.I.E.	1271	Do.
Dr Bhubon Mohun Sircar	697	
Babu Woomakanto Sen	475	

Ward No. 5.

	Clear votes.	Votes objected to.	Total.
Dr. Lall Madhub Mukerji	966	37	1003
Babu Lall Behary Bysack	882	39	921
Kumar D. N. Roy	570	38	608
,, R. R. Mittra,	328	35	363
Ward No. 4.			
Babu Amrito Nath Mitter	462	24	486
,, Joy Gobind Law	404	62	466
,, K. M. Chatterjee	80	6	86
Ward No. 3.			
Babu Koomud K. Mitter	469	105	574
,, Kally Nath Mitter	396	61	457
,, N. C. Bose	142	55	197
Ward No. 2.			
Babu B. K. Dutt	472	103	575
,, Doyal Chand Dutt	401	6	407
,, A. R. Mukerjea	358	4	362
,, N. C. Chatterjea	287	28	315
Ward No. 1.			
Dr. R. L. Mitra, Rai Bdr. C.I.E.	353	39	392
Babu Gopal Lall Mitter	293	89	382
,, Nilmoney Mitter	93	28	121
,, Sharoda Churn Mitter	8	1	9

It will be seen that the final results of five Wards still remain undetermined. The Chairman will hear objections in respect of those wards both to-day and to-morrow. The official declaration of the results of the elections will, we believe, be made in the *Calcutta Gazette* for Wednesday week.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

WE like discussion, and we are not therefore sorry that there has been some sparring between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India on the subject of local self-government. The Government of Bombay has not accepted the policy of the Government of India with that cordiality which happily distinguishes the other local Governments, and it has recorded its reasons at length. The Government of India has given a dignified and well-argued reply. The Government of Bombay contends that "the population of the Western Presidency both urban and rural, has for many years enjoyed a large share of local self-government secured to it by the provisions of the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869, and the Bombay District Municipal Act. The constitution of the Municipal and Local Funds Committees was popular; the non-official element predominated; and the large and influential class of Inamdars elected its own representatives on the Taluka and District Local Fund Committees. The District Municipal Act contained provisions authorising Government to grant the elective franchise to city municipalities, and Government possessed the power of elevating town municipalities to the status of city municipalities whenever the inhabitants displayed sufficient intelligence and public spirit to justify such a measure. The improvements which have been effected, and the progress in all that constitutes civilization are hardly credible to those who can remember the state of this Presidency even twenty years ago. Education has advanced, water-supply and sanitation have been provided for, and even the most remote and rugged district have been opened up by excellent roads. It may well be feared that the newly constituted and less experienced Boards could ill spare the guiding influence of the Collector which has hitherto enabled the Committees to overcome caste enmities and the conflicting influence of local factions." But this glowing picture is not accepted by the Government of India. Mr. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, says:

The Governor General in Council is not prepared to accept unreservedly the further suggestion which underlies the argument in paragraph 2 of the Resolution under acknowledgment, that the existing system in the Bombay Presidency is either in itself or in the mode of its adminstration so perfect as to make any change undesirable. On the contrary, a reference to the debates which took place in the local Council in connection with the passing of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1873 will show that that measure was from the outset regarded by the intelligent members of the Native community as limiting unduly the powers which Municipal Commissioners enjoyed under Act XXVI of 1850—the enactment that it superseded; there can be no doubt that the powers of control and veto vested by the Act in the President are such as it has not been found necessary to assert in any other province of India; and it is indeed sufficient to read the description of those powers which is given in paragraph 5 of the Bombay Government Resolution to see how inconsistent they are with anything like independent action on the part of the local bodies. The Bombay Government point, indeed, to the powers given them by the Act of granting the elective franchise to city municipalities, and of elevating towns to the status of city municipalities. They refer also to the great advance that the Presidency has made since the Act was introduced. But the fact is that the number of city municipalities is now but ten throughout the whole Presidency, only one town (Sukkur) having been raised to that rank since the Act came into operation, while the elective franchise had not up to the date of the issue of the Resolution of the 18th May last been granted under the Act to any city or town, however flourishing or far advanced. Such a state of things cannot in the opinion of the Government of India be regarded with complacency in a Presidency which on account of its enlightenment and general advancement would seem to be capable of exercising with safety and advantage more extended powers of self-government than could be wisely conceded to many other parts of the country.

We need hardly say that we entirely concur with the Government of India. The Government of Bombay discredits its own position when it shews what powers are now possessed by the President of Municipal and Local Fund Committees. Under the existing law the President of the Committee is all in all, and there is therefore

not much scope for the developement of real self-government. As the Government of India points out according, to some of the more experienced officers consulted by the Bombay Government the system of control hitherto in force has been "(to some extent) too strict and elaborate to encourage much really independent action." One officer declares that "as popular institutions the municipalities and Local Fund Committees (in Sind) are with the exception of some city municipalities little better than shams." Another officer notes "a tendency somewhat increasing to dictate to Municipal Committees in a manner which may secure uniformity of municipal administration at the cost of the spirit of independence, which is the life and soul of municipal self-government." A third officer writes: "As it is, though several years have elapsed since the Local Fund Act has been passed, the power reserved to the Native Committees has been gradually decreased until they are now a set of dummies with nothing to do and no money to spend. The District Committee is in but a little better plight, as all its funds but a small margin are budgeted for under the orders of superior authority. Municipalities are somewhat better off, but even they have had pressure occasionally applied to them, which has prevented them from exercising the powers entrusted to them by the Legislature." It also appears that the well-devised system of *Taluka* Local Fund Committees has practically become extinct. Such being the case it cannot be denied that there is much room in the Bombay Presidency for the extension of the principle of local self-government. The Bombay Government may be sincere in all that it says, but its conclusions are not supported by facts. It is to be regretted that it should place itself in opposition to the enlightened policy of the Government of India from a sad misapprehension of the situation in Bombay and from a sadder misconception of the policy of the Supreme Government.

The great object of Lord Ripon's policy of self-government is to foster the political education of the people. The Government of Bombay says: "Political education is a tender plant of very slow growth, and it cannot wisely be forced into a premature development. Before subverting a system which has been found in practice to work so well, this Goverment would have preferred to proceed more cautiously, to create and educate a public spirit, and to ascertain the fitness of the Municipal and Local Fund Committees to exercise more extended powers. Such powers are often abused even in countries where the people have been accustomed to free institutions, the growth of centuries; and His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot but regard with uncertainty and anxiety the bestowal by one step of unlimited powers on communities so new to their exercise." The Government of India answers this objection with great force. It says: "The Government of India have distinctly explained that they consider the extension of local self-government to be chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education. The Governor of Bombay in Council would, it appears, have preferred "to create and educate a public spirit" before entrusting more extended powers to Municipalities and Local Fund Committees. It is not explained what are the measures which His Excellency in Council would have proposed to adopt for the purpose of creating and educating public spirt; and in the absence of any information on this subject, the Governor General in Council cannot but feel much doubt as to the power of any Government to create public spirit otherwise than by affording to the public a practical opportunity for displaying and cultivating such a spirit in the management of some portion, however limited, of public affairs. It is far easier for an Executive Government, by its direct action, to check and hamper the development of public-spirit than to create it." We fully suubscribe to the opinion of the Government of India. The Bombay Government ought to bear in mind the common saying that if a man does not venture to go into water he will never learn to swim. The Bengali adage has it that responsibility increases efficiency. If the Government wishes to test the capacity of the people for work, it must trust it with work. It will not do to tie the hands and feet of the people and then say that they are not fit for work. Try them, trust them, give them every opportunity to prove their capacity, and then you will see whether or no they have real capacity. They may fail once, twice, or thrice, but at the end they are sure to succeed. In the practical affairs of life how often do we see that failure is the precursor of success. In elucidating his policy Lord Ripon has shewn the metal of a true statesman. The Government of India has categorically answered the Government of Bombay with regard to the real scope of its instructions on the subject. We would particularly invite attention to the following:

It is one of the inevitable drawbacks of a widespread system of State education that it encourages to an unhealthy extent a desire for employment in the public service, not only as a mode of livelihood, but as a means of obtaining influence and distinction. No more effectual remedy for this evil can be provided than by affording to persons of education and talent fair opportunities for devoting their energies to the public service in a non-official capacity.

The views of the Government of India so nobly conceived and so happily expressed ought to command the assent of all right-thinking men. They shew that Lord Ripon is fully alive to the growing needs of the time, and that his Lordship is prepared to meet them in a liberal spirit. The rebuke administered to the Bombay Government is as well-deserved as it is dignified.

We are glad to observe that the Government of India is opposed to the imposition of additional taxation in the name of self-government. Mr. Secretary Mackenzie thus concludes his letter:

On the question of taxation, discussed in paragraphs 54 and 55 of the Resolution, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that it is highly undesirable to resort to increased taxation at present. It is quite possible that under an efficient system of local self-Government local bodies may hereafter desire to raise larger funds for the important objects which they will be called upon to administer; but nothing could be further from the intention of the Government of India than that the development of self-government, which they desire to promote, should be used as an engine for imposing additional burthens upon the people. On the contrary, taxation is one of those matters over which, especially in the interest of the poorer classes, the Government must retain a strict power of control; and this is provided for in Bombay by the reservation laid down in paragraph 56 of the Resolution under notice. The Government of India would approve of the substitution of a house-tax for the present system of octroi, should that course commend itself to any of the city or town municipalities, but not otherwise.

This is as it should be. Nothing could be more unfortunate than that the introduction of the new system of self-government should be heralded by the imposition of new taxation. Lord Ripon has looked at the question in a proper spirit, and the announcement which Mr. Secretary Mackenzie makes will give great satisfaction to the people at large.

MR. O'DONNELL M. P. ON INDIA.

WE thank Mr. O'Donnell M. P. for a copy of a full report of his speech delivered in the House of Commons in course of the debate on the Indian Budget. Since the absorption of Mr. Fawcett in the Ministry the Indian Party in Parliament has lost much of its strength. Its members are falling off; it is now chiefly represented by Mr. O'Donnell. This is much to be regretted. Mr. O'Donnell, though a man of great ability, does not unfortunately carry much personal influence or weight in the House. He is not liked in it for the cast of his Home politics. The acerbity of his tone also detracts from his usefulness. Otherwise there is not a member of the House of Commons, who more carefully studies Indian questions, who is more outspoken in the enunciation of those questions, and who is more persistent in his demand for justice to India. In the debate on the Indian Budget in the last session of Parliament he took an active part. Next to the Secretary of State he delivered the longest speech. We will notice a few salient points of his speech. Of course we do not agree with him on all points, but we must say that he brought to notice some of the prominent grievances of India. He glanced at the affairs of the principal provinces of India. He thus spoke against the Contagious Diseases Act and about other matters connected with Bombay:

Was that disgrace of a Christian Government, for instance, the infamous Contagious Diseases Act, enforced by the will of the natives of Bombay, or indeed by the will or consent of any section of the Indian people? That Act, as useless as it was horrible, was repudiated by the judgment and conscience of native India. To quote a leading journal of Bengal, the moderate and pro-British *Hindoo Patriot*, that Act "had only served to destroy the sense of modesty of which even the commonest women of India were not devoid." For his part, he could conceive no more scandalous example, and no more regrettable theme for criticism, afforded to the enlightened paganism of India, than such legislation by a Christian Government to protect the vices of a Christian soldiery.

Of Madras he said:

He, Mr. O' Donnell, had been asked to point out the great inconvenience to the Madras people from the almost constant seclusion of the Madras Government in the pleasant retreat of Ootacamund, on the Olympian summits of the Neilgherries. Instead of remaining at their posts to hear the grievances of the population, the Madras authorities spent the greater part of the year in regions most agreeable doubtless to themselves but where they were practically beyond the reach of the poor and the oppressed. The scandalous neglect of justice which had been inflicted on the people of Chingleput, to which he had lately called the attention of the Indian Secretary, was an instance of the manner in which the grievances of an entire community were allowed to go unredressed and unheard, until a violent popular agitation, after many months, at length compelled the attention of the Madras authorities, who, like "the happy gods" of Homer, "lay reclined and careless of mankind." The Madras peasantry, as the gallant General Sir George Balfour could testify, were once the freest and most forward to exercise the right of petition in India; but now a petition was hardly ever addressed to the Government, because the Madras people seldom knew how to reach the Government.

He thus adverted to the N. W. P.:

Mr. O' Donnel said he took notice of the admission of the noble lord, that in no part of India does there exist greater poverty than in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, but with regard to the proposed remission of taxes to the amount of £315,000 in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, he argued that the remission would have no practical effect. Sixty per cent. of the population in that part of India were always in debt; in some districts 69 per cent. owed three years' arrears, and 25 per cent. of the agricultural population of Oudh were always on the verge of starvation. It was general good government which was required to bring back prosperity to the ancient "Garden of India," and it was not improbable that next session he would be strongly supported in moving that, with proper precautions for military security, Oudh be restored to the native administration from which it had been taken unfairly and on false pretences. We had deposed the native monarchy of Oudh, and we had provoked the mutiny in a very large degree by the gross injustice of that act. Lord Dalhousie had pretended that the annexation was demanded by the condition of the native population. Yet after more than a quarter of a century of British administration, Oudh was in the deplorable condition which was confessed to-day by the Secretary of State for India. It certainly could not be called an instance of the evident superiority of English to native rule.

If the noble lord had been disposed to be candid, he could have found in the legislation of the year, and in the neighbouring district of Jhansi, another and a signal example of the manner in which the substitution of English officialism for native rule, had brought loss and damage to the Indian community concerned. We had taken Jhansi from its native princes. Its deposed and widowed queen had been the native heroine of the mutiny, and had bravely died at the head of her troops by the sword of a British Hussar. We had forced upon the people of Jhansi our officials and our laws, and after five-and-twenty years of that administration, what had been the result? Lord Hartington must know right well that the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act, passed this year, was avowedly introduced into the legislative council on the express ground that during twenty-five years, our British ignorance and incompetence had resulted in the ruin of large classes of the native land-holders of Jhansi, and the Act was required in order to give them a chance of recovering something like the position which they had enjoyed before we had annexed their country and deposed their princes.

Referring to Bengal Mr. O'Donnell condemned the action of the Secretary of State in the matter of the Petroleum Bill. He then held forth on the Indigo question to the following effect:

There was talk of the inauguration of local self-government in India. Would that local self-government be allowed to work according to the independent views of the native tax-payers, or would it be directed according to the interested dictation of Anglo-Indian officials? If the latter was to be the case, better a thousand times that India should have the name as well as the reality of despotic administration in *preference* to the immoral sham of a deceptive system of native puppets and wire pullers. Owing to the practical absence of responsibility and to the prevalence of powerful motives of favoritism and self-interest, even the most upright of the European officials often found themslves unable to protect the welfare of the native population It was a fact that some of the gravest interests of the Indian people were subject to the uncontrolled authority of officials who were selfishly concerned in the prevention of reforms. Take the great province of Behar. At one period not at all remote, Behar rejoiced in an official combination which might be indicated in the following terms to the House. One Mr. Halliday was the chief manager of the Indigo Planters' Association; another Mr. Halliday, the brother of the former was the British Commissioner for the province; while a third Halliday, the venerated parent of the two, was a member of the Council of India at home. The indigo industry, when well conducted, required supervision, and when ill-conducted was the curse of Behar. The Behar question was largely the question of the ryots on the indigo plantations in Behar. The indigo ryots were still in a wretched state, and there was reason to fear that in consequence of the discovery of artificial indigo lately in Europe they would become still more wretched, if the efforts of the indigo planters to meet the new competition by a further reduction of the expenses of production, were not carefully observed. It was noticeable that very many of the officials at Behar were closely connected by marriage with the indigo interest, and there was reason to fear that this system would continue not to work favourably in protecting the interests of the indigo ryots. He had often complained of the administration of Behar, the population of which was always on the verge of famine. There were fair land laws in Behar, as there were in other parts of India, but those laws were not properly carried out. As an instance of the way in which matters were managed in India, the hon. member stated that the ryots on a large indigo estate went to a magistrate of Behar, to complain of oppression on the part of the indigo planter; but what was the dismay of the hapless petitioners when they found that the magistrate had accepted the hospitality of the indigo planter; complaint was made of the conduct of the Maharajah of Hutwa. The English magistrate-collector and all his staff condemned the practice of wholesale rack-renting. The Maharajah got the magistrate-collector, the assistant-magistrate, and the police officer, removed; then he gave a magnificent ball, which cost 60,000 rupees, to which he invited all the authorities, who, with the Lieutenant-Governor at the head, accepted the entertainment and after that what ryot would dare to complain of rack-renting by the Maharajah?

The charge against the Maharaja of Hutwa we should say is quite groundless, *vide* last Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the administration report of Behar. Regarding Assam Mr. O'Donnell remarked:

There was no trace in Lord Hartington's Budgetary Statement of the disgraceful measure known in India as the Assam Slave Act passed during the recent session by the Legislative Council, to increase the supply of cheap labour to the tea gardens of Assam by tightening the hold of the planters of Assam upon the ignorant coolies recruited for the tea plantations from distant districts of India. Lord Hartington had already admitted that as to the coolies imported into Assam, it appeared that the mortality among them was as great as among the prisoners in the gaols of Bengal. The natives of Assam, knowing the sort of work that was imposed in the plantations in Assam, did not volunteer in sufficient numbers, and labourers were imported from primitive districts of India. The term for which they were engaged under the old system was three years, and even under that system the mortality in that period was equal to a sentence of death to one in three. But the planters petitioned for power to engage their coolies for five years instead of three, and the Legislative Council did not shrink from confirming that increased power. Was it not a fact that some of the greatest officials in India invested large portions of their savings in Assam plantations, and that those plantations were regarded as the only sure investment for yielding 10 per cent?

We have not space for more extracts. Although as usual no attention was paid to what fell from Mr. O'Donnell, still the narration of the grievances of India by him will we make no doubt have some effect. The Secretary of State we feel persuaded will not remain silent regarding grievances, which really call for redress.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICE N. W. P.

WE have reasons to believe that the question of reorganizing the Subordinate Judicial Service in the North-Western Provinces is now under the consideration of the Local Government. The question has been taken up not a day too soon, and we trust it will receive careful and favourable consideration at the hands of Sir Alfred Lyall. Major Evelyn Baring, in his Financial Statement for the current year, pointed out the importance of improving the position of the members of the Subordinate Executive Service throughout the Empire and announced that the Government had resolved upon adopting certain measures for that purpose. On the occasion of the debate upon the Budget in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, Mr. Reynolds urged the claims of the uncovenanted Judicial Service to the kind consideration of Government, and the Finance Minister said in reply that they had not been overlooked. This naturally created hope in the minds of the members of the Subordinate Judicial Service throughout the empire. In the Lower Provinces the position of the uncovenanted judicial officers has already been improved. The Service has been re-organised at an additional cost of Rs. 1,03,500 per annum, though its numerical strength remains unaltered. This expenditure is trifling when it is borne in mind that the Civil Courts in Bengal yielded a net surplus of upwards of 20 lakhs of rupees in 1880. In the North-Western Provinces effect has been given to the views of the Government of India in the direction of improving the position of the Subordinate Executive officers, Deputy Collectors, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars. Retrospective effect has been given to this arrangement from the beginning of the current financial year; and it has resulted in the promotion of a large number of officers. But the Subordinate Judicial Service in those provinces has not yet been reorganised. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and we earnestly hope that the urgently required reform which has been effected in Bengal will be carried out in the North-Western Provinces without further delay and with retrospective effect from the beginning of the present financial year, as has been done in the case of Deputy Collectors, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars.

The law regulating the Civil Courts is the same in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The Bengal Civil Courts Act applies equally to the two Lieutenant-Governorships. And in the North-Western Provinces, as in Bengal, the bulk of the civil litigation is disposed of by Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, who exercise the same powers in both Provinces. In 1880, 68 per cent. of Munsiff appeals were heard by Subordinate Judges and only 32 per cent. by District Judges. Thus more than two-thirds of the total number of Munsif appeals were disposed of by Subordinate Judges. Of original suits, the District Judges decided only 79, the remainder being tried by Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. These figures clearly show that the Uncovenanted Judicial Officers in the North-Western Provinces take as large and important a share in the disposal of civil ligitation as their brethren in Bengal. The only difference is that Rent suits are still tried by executive officers in the North-Western Provinces; but that fact cannot be a sufficient justification for raising the emoluments of Deputy Collectors, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars and for overlooking the claims of Subordicate Judges and Munsifs. The position of Subordinate Executive Officers has been or is about to be considerably improved throughout the Empire, because the Government thinks that much depends upon the zeal and ability of these officers. The same argument appllies to the members of the Uncovenanted Judicial Service with equal, if not greater, force. It must not be forgotten that Subordinate Judges exercising unlimited powers in civil suits may have more frequent and stronger temptations placed before them than Deputy Collectors or Extra Assistant Commissioners. We find from the North-West Civil List that the present scale of the Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in those provinces is as follows:—

6	1st Grade Sub-Judges including 2 Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Agra and Benares on ...	Rs. 800	Rs. 4,800	0
7	2nd Grade Sub-Judges on	... 600	... 4,200	0
7	3rd Grade Sub-Judges on	... 500	... 3,500	0
23	1st Grade Munsifs on ..	.. 400	.. 9,200	0
23	2nd Grade Munsifs on ..	.. 300	... 6,900	0
20	3rd Grade Munsifs on ...	... 200	... 4,000	0

Besides these 86 officers there are two Sadar Amins in the Kumaon Division, which is a non-regulation province. One of these officers draws Rs. 300 per mensem and the other Rs. 200. But as the Civil Courts in Kumaon are not regulated by the Bengal Civil Courts Act, we may put aside these two officers for our present purpose. The aggregate monthly pay of the 86 Uncovenanted Judicial Officers in the regulation districts of the North-Western Provinces is Rs. 32,600 or Rs. 3,91,200 per annum. It will be seen that the maximum pay of a Subordinate Judge in those provinces is Rs. 800, and not Rs. 1,000 as in Bengal. In the Lower Provinces the salary of first grade Subordinate Judges was raised to Rs. 1,000 per mensem in the beginning of 1867 and the minimum pay of the same class of officers was then fixed at Rs. 600. This arrangement has now been in force in Bengal for nearly 16 years; whilst the salaries of Subordinate Judges in the North-Western Provinces still range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 per mensem. The pay of first grade Munsifs is the same in both provinces. But in Bengal when a Munsif is promoted to a Sub-Judgeship his pay is raised by Rs. 200; and he then gets an increase of Rs. 200 at every step till he reaches the maximum of Rs. 1,000. The difference between the pay and position of Subordinate Judges in the two provinces is thus very great, though they exercise the same powers in civil cases.

The necessity of reorganising the Subordinate Judicial Service in the North-Western Provinces is thus manifest. In our thinking, the Service should be reorganised on something like the following scale:

4	S-Judges on ...	Rs. 1,000 each	... 4,000
8	Ditto	... 800 ,,	... 6,400
8	Ditto	... 600 ,,	... 4,800
25	Munsifs on ...	... 400 ,,	... 10,000
25	Munsifs on ..	... 300 ,,	... 7,500
16	Munsifs on ..	.. 250 ,,	.. 4,000
		Total	... 36,700

The revised scheme will involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 4,100 per *mensem* or, say, Rs. 50,000 per annum. We hope Sir Alfred Lyall will not grudge this trifling expenditure for improving the position of the North-West Subordinate Judicial Service. The net profit which the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces yield after defraying all charges connected with the administration of justice including the High Court, which is a source of loss to the State, is over six lakhs of rupees. One-twelfth of this sum will be sufficient for the adoption of the scheme we have recommended. The North-West Government has reorganised the class of Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners at an additional expenditure of Rs. 70,000 per annum. It is not, therefore, too much to ask that it should incur an extra cost of Rs. 50,000 from the surplus yielded by the Civil Courts for improving the position of Uncovenanted Judicial Officers. In Bengal the lowest class of Munsifs draw Rs. 200 per mensem; but in the proposed scale for the North-Western Provinces we have put down Rs. 250 for this class of officers, for the simple reason that the initial pay of Deputy Collectors in those provinces is Rs. 250. A Munsif should not be made to commence on a lower salary than a Deputy Collector. Again, we are of opinion that the reduction of the Munsif's initial salary in Bengal from the scale sanctioned in 1867 is a move in the wrong direction. We would also recommend that the Small Cause Court Judgeship at Allahabad should be amalgamated with

the Subordinate Judicial Service. At present this office is held by a member of the Covenanted Civil Service. But there is no reason why the Small Cause Court Judge of Allahabad should be a Covenanted Civilian when the same Courts at Benares and Agra are presided over by Uncovenanted Officers. Barring the fact that Allahabad is the capital of the Province, it is not a more important centre of trade than Agra or Benares. Moreover, the Small Cause Court at Lucknow is now presided over by an uncovenanted officer, and the present acting Judge of the Allahabad Small Cause Court is a Native judicial officer. If the Small Cause Court Judgeship at Allahabad was amalgamated with the Subordinate Judicial Service, the number of first grade Subordinate Judges on Rs. 1,000 per mensem should be fixed at five instead of four as proposed above.

MR. NESFIELD ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.

MR. J. C. NESFIELD, of the North-West Educational Department, Inspector of schools, Oudh, gave important and valuable evidence before the Education Commission on the subject of primary education in the United Provinces. Mr. Nesfield has served for many years in those Provinces, and was, it might be remembered, Director of Public Instruction in Oudh before that province was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces. His claims to be heard with respectful attention on the subject of primary education will, therefore, be generally admitted. Mr. Nesfield has been connected with Oude in one capacity or another since the beginning of the year 1874, and he has acquired wide experience. When such a man records his deliberate opinion that the extent to which primary education has been carried in his province is in excess of the requirements of the native community, we should pause and consider the question carefully. Mr. Nesfield's predecessor made great exertions to extend primary education in Oudh and these exertions were continued by him. In ten years the number of village school-boys has been more than doubled. In 1871 the number was 23,270 and in 1881 it was 46,771. Mr. Nesfield pertinently asks—what is the result of this extension of primary education? And he thus answers the question :—"In spite of this increase, the state of the people, so far as my observations go, has been getting worse and worse. Education has not raised their condition in any respect or degree, or given them the means of raising them. Field laborers and village artizans are paid in kind, not in cash and a man can barter his labour quite as easily without arithmetic as with it. Even in towns, where labourers and artizans are for the most part paid in cash the amount that a man can earn seldom equals or exceeds Rs. 4 a month, and a man who is thus living from hand to mouth does not need an elaborate system of arithmetic for keeping his accounts. Education is of little or no protection to the working man against the banya; for if he is compelled to borrow, however illiterate he may be, he knows what the extent of his liabilities is. * * * However perfect a man's knowledge of arithmetic may be, the amount of interest which he can be made to pay does not depend upon the correctness of his calculation but upon the extent of his necessities and the value of the security that he can give, and so the arithmetic is not much protection to him in any case. Most of the natives of this province live in a state of semi-starvation for the greater part of the year. Even in ordinary years, when there has been no unusual scarcity, they will not have always so much as one meal a day; and the one meal which they get (if they get it at all) contains a smaller proportion of grain than of mohwa flower, mango seed, grain-leaf, mustard-leaf, butwa-leaf, simal bud, water-nut, or whatever else in the way of seed, berry, hemp, or leaf they can manage to pick up out of the fields or forests in the different seasons. The grain which they get, small as the proportion is, is only of the coarsest and least nourishing kind. * * * Most of the natives had not even a coarse blanket with which to cover their bodies in the cold nights of autumn and winter." Well might Mr. Nesfield say that the growth of mental culture among such a people must be preceded by an improvement in their physical condition. People who live in a state of chronic starvation cannot afford to keep their children at school for any length of time. Give men bread before you give them education—is a maxim the wisdom of which can not be questioned. Mr. Nesfield shews that mere education is powerless to create material prosperity; but where a sufficient degree of it exists, the advancement of knowledge will no doubt re-act as a secondary cause in the advancement of wealth. He observes :—"It was not education but the abolition of corn lands, the development of new forms of industry and trade, the rise of wages, the fall in the price of food, and emigration to new countries which has raised the condition of the working classes in England. This improvement had taken place long before any attention was paid by statesmen and public-spirited men to the extension of elementary schools, or before any demand for an increase of such schools was expressed by the people. Even now the Act for compulsory attendance presses very hard upon that class, which is too poor to dispense with the small earnings which their children can make; and exemptions have to be made by the local boards." We commend these thoughtful observations to the attentive consideration of the Education Commission and Lord Ripon's Government. The labour of a child seven or eight years old among the cultivating and working classes in this country is too valuable to be spared. So far as primary education has had no effect on the material condition of the masses in India—a fact which should be carefully borne in mind by the misguided philanthropists, who advocate an increase of elementary schools.

In the second place, Mr. Nesfield examines whether the requirements of social life in India demand the extension of primary education. He says :—"Let us compare the life of a workingman in India with that of his brethren in England. First of all there is the church or chapel which he attends or is expected to attend on Sunday. Without being able to read, he could take no part in public workship, and would be an object of pity or scorn to his neighbours. Then, almost evey working man has a Bible or some other book, which he sometimes reads at his leisure at home. Then there is the club or reading-room with the daily newspaper &c., and he can join this by paying about three pence a week; or, if he is rather better off than the majority, he can have his own weekly newspaper for the same price. Every shop window in his village or town has the name of the owner painted above it, and price lists and advertisements are exhibited on the walls and on the glass panes. Placards relating to sales, lecturers, preachers, &c., are not unfrequently to be seen at the street corners and other places. Wherever he goes something readable meets his eyes, and not a week or even a day passes but he finds an opportunity of putting to some use the knowledge he acquired at school. When electioneering time comes round, his vote is canvassed and he has to read and compare the political programmes and professions put forth by the rival candidates. . . . In short, to the English working man education (as most persons now admit) is both a private and a public necessity—a private necessity because he is utterly helpless and becomes an object of pity or something worse to his neighbours. A public necessity because without it he cannot discharge his duties as an English citizen. . . . Does it follow that because education has happened of late years to become a necessity in England, the same necessity has simultaneously sprung up in India? It appears to be assumed as an axiom that education of an elementary kind is a necessity to the working classes in all parts of the world. It would be well if those who hold this view would point out, by a simple reference to facts and not platitudes in what the alleged necessity of education to a working man in India consists, what are the requirements with which education supplies him, and what are the advantages and blessings of which the want of education deprives him in the condition in which he is now." We hope Mr. Nesfield's challenge will be accepted by some of the numerous advocates of a wide extension of primary education in India. The experienced and observant Oudh Inspector's views are marked by a spirit of independence, breadth of mind, liberality of sentiment, and strong common sense not ordinarily met with in Anglo-India. Mr. Nesfield like Dr. French, the strong-minded Bishop of Lahore, thinks that it has yet to be proved that a smattering of knowledge is valuable to the masses of India. His thorough acquaintance with the circumstances of the people has convinced him that the life of the working man in this country is devoid of every thing which could afford scope to the utilization of knowledge. "His religious observances," remarks Mr. Nesfield, "consist in bathing in a river, or in making offerings of ghi and flowers to a stone, or in going a pilgrimage to some shrine or idol, or in presenting gifts to a Brahmin or, in performing a *shraddha* to the souls of ancestors. An illiterate man can discharge these duties as efficiently as a learned man * * * In Indian shops there is nothing readable, that meets the eye; the shop-keeper's name and his prices can only be learned by asking. There are very few householders in India who can afford to buy a newspaper: in towns (as I have been informed by persons who are likely to know) the number does not exceed 5 per cent. and in villages not one per cent. * * * Surely it is somewhat premature to think of teaching the art of reading to the masses of this country until it has been ascertained that there is something fit for them to read." The elementary books available in England are of the most useful and attractive description, but the case is wholly different in this country, as was most clearly shown by the Bishop of Lahore in his evidence before the Education Commission.

The last point with which Mr. Nesfield deals is the utility of primary education in so far as its effect on the character of its recipients is concerned. Every sensible and unprejudiced person, if he carefully thinks over the matter, will admit that the education which stops at the three Rs. is not worthy of the name, and does not improve the character of men, except under the exceptionally favourable circumstances which exist in European countries. Mr. Nesfield writes :—"The vernacular education which we give is partly good in its effects and partly evil, but the evil I fear predominates. It makes the boys less clownish in their manners and more intelligent when spoken to by strangers, on the other hand it has produced two evils: (a) it has made them more litigious—that is, less inclined to settle their disputes privately, and those prone to waste their time and money in the atmosphere of the Government courts; and (b) it has made them less contented with their lot in life. It might be said with truth that discontent with one's present lot is the first necessary inducement to improving it. But the form which discontent makes in this country is not of a healthy kind; for the natives of India consider that the only occupation worthy of an educated man is that of a writership in some office, and especially in a Government office. The village school-boy goes back to the plough with the the greatest reluctance, and the town school-boy carries the same discontent and inefficiency with his father's workshop. Some times these ex-students positively refuse at first to work; and more than once parents have openly expressed their regret that they ever allowed their sons to be inveighed to school. It is not generally known that the education given at our vernacular schools has this effect on the student's character, but it is true, and there is overwhelming evidence to prove it in any village or town where schools have existed. Even the sons of Baniyas, if they attend our schools (which is not often), frequently despise the paternal trade, and consider that the education which they have received is too good to be thrown away in keeping a shop-book in bad Kaithi penmanship." We need hardly say that we subscribe to almost every word in the passages we have extracted from Mr. Nesfield's evidence, and the more we reflect on the spirit which pervades them, the greater respect and admiration we feel for him. He has mercilessly given a rude shock to the notion that elementary educatian is a neces-

sity to the working and cultivating classes in India. Instead of echoing a mere popular cry he has taken pains to think over the subject for himself. This is so rare in this country that we wish to hold it as an exemplar to the Anglo-Indian Officialdom and to the well-meaning but mistaken philanthropists, who cannot sleep soundly until the blessings of primary education have been placed within the reach of every ploughman's boy in India.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

WE have before us a remarkable document shewing the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in the Colony of Hong Kong. It is an address of Sir John Pope Hennessey, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong. On the 28th July last a deputation of gentlemen interested in the suppression of Vice in the Colony of Hong Kong waited in deputation upon His Excellency in London, and presented him a memorial, to which he returned an elaborate reply. We make the following extract from it:

At the head of the Registrar-General's Department in Hong Kong, we appoint an officer, as we believe of the highest character. One of the gentlemen so employed (I mention it to you because it was twice referred to in the public prints of Hong Kong, once before my arrival and once not long since), puts on a false beard and moustache, he takes marked money in his waistcoat pocket, proceeds to the back lanes of the Colony, knocks at various doors and at length gains admission to a house. He addresses the woman who opens the door, and tells her he wants a Chinese girl. There is an argument as to the price, and he agrees to give four dollars. He is shown up to the bedroom with the girl, and gives her the money. What I am now telling you is the gentleman's own evidence. He records how he flung up the window and put out his head and whistled. The police whom he had in attendance in the street, broke open the door and arrested a girl. She is brought up next day to be tried for the offence, but before whom? Before the Acting Registrar-General—before the same gentleman who had the beard and moustache the night before. He tries her himself, and on the books of the Registrar-General's office (I have turned to them and read his own evidence recorded in his own hand-writing) there is his own conviction of the girl of the offence, and his sentence that she be fined 50 dollars, and some months' imprisonment. I mention this for this reason—that the officer who did that was appointed because he was supposed to be a man of exceptionally high moral tone and good conduct and demeanour. But what would be the effect on any man of having to administer such an Act?

There is another case mentioned, not in the papers laid before the House of Commons, but in those laid before my Legislative Council. In that evidence there is a case of one of the European Inspectors of Brothels, and I was struck by this fact in his evidence. He says, "I took the marked money from the Registrar General's office and followed a woman and consorted with her and gave her the money; and the moment I had done so I put my hand in my pocket and pulled out the badge of office, and pointed to the Crown and arrested the woman." The Crown! Here is a poor Chinese woman and here is an officer of the Colony, and this is the degradation to which in a British Colony the Crown was exposed!

I am not sure I can tell worse things, for one scarcely knows what is worst; but this has happened:—An Inspector of Police has said he had reason to suspect a certain house of being a brothel. "I saw people going in and out suspiciously. I accordingly broke in and I have arrested this elderly woman, and this young woman, and I charge them with being common prostitutes under the Act." He swears that he had reasonable cause to believe that they are Common Prostitutes. Well the Registrar-General condemns them to what the Chinese woman deem to be a terrible thing, namely, to be at once examined by the Colonial Surgeon. They are taken to some place to be examined. Not for the first time there is a physical contest—these poor creatures struggle—they are overpowered and examined. Two days afterwards the case, which meantime was remanded, is brought forward again, and the Inspector says that the Colonial Surgeon's certificate is to this effect—"I examined these two women: the elder woman is evidently a married woman—she is not diseased. The young woman is a virgin and is not diseased.

It is satisfactory to know that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Kimberley, has not hesitated to stigmatize such things as "revolting abuses."

To a leading Chinese merchant of Canton, to whom I was talking about the progress of my Colony, I said, "Your people now are making a large fortune here. Why not send down your second son to enter into the house of a Chinese merchant, and learn the business there?" "I could not," "he said, "for this reason:—Hong Kong is a sink of iniquity." I replied, "this is a Christian Colony; we have been here now for 40 years, we are supposed to be doing the best we can to spread Civilization and Christianity." "I repeat" he said "it is a sink of iniquity, in my mind. As Chinamen we think of domestic purity and family life—we reverence such things—but how do I see the poor Chinese treated in this Colony:"—and then he told me stories similar to the abuses I have alluded to.

I wrote a despatch in August, 1881, in which I told Lord Kimberley that "The Chinese girls who are registered by the Government for the use of Europeans and Americans detest the life they are compelled to lead." Let me explain what you may not be aware of: A Government license is issued in these odious words, "Chinese woman for the use of Europeans only." I went on to say in my despatch, "These Chinese women have a dread and abhorrence of foreigners, and especially of the foreign sailors and soldiers. Such Chinese girls are the real slaves in Hong Kong."

Now to that statement I adhere. I give it to you on the full authority of the Governor of the Colony. I have been five years looking at the operation of this law in Hong Kong, and that is the result to which I have arrived—that under the flag of England there is slavery there, but it is slavery created, and protected by these Ordinances.

I have also stated to Her Majesty's Government my opinion that a State supervision of vice in the sense in which it prevails in Hong Kong is likely to fail and to cause greater evils than those the Government desire to mitigate. May I say one word upon an argument which, as the Governor of British China, has forced itself on my mind. The words of the merchant of Canton who called Hong Kong a "sink of iniquity," have a wide application, because the British Colony of Hong Kong is geographically a part of a great Empire, an Empire where you have missionaries of various churches. I have been asked to explain the curious and distressing fact that Christianity is declining in China. I think it is declining mainly on account of the treaties we have forced upon the Chinese; but I will frankly tell you it is declining also because they see these girls registered in such houses "for Europeans" and made practically slaves under our flag. And it is not merely as it affects the Chinese mission, but it has a political effect which the members of Parliament present will understand. That Colony was established to influence China, to make in the far-off part of Asia a great nation friendly to England, apart from the commercial advantages which have followed, it was to be an ally of England. But China is in great uncertainty now. Can China ally herself to England? Statesmen there ask themselves this question. They look to the opium smuggling of Hong Kong, and when they also see a system established which cuts to the root of the domestic life of the Chinese and the purity of the home, they do not like the flag under which such things are done. I will only say to you that it is our duty—the duty of public men, to secure for England a staunch and faithful ally in Asia. That can be done. It can be done if we treat the Chinese Government with ordinary fair play and justice; if the local laws and the department of the local Government set a good instead of a bad example, and if we place Her Majesty's Chinese subjects in Hong Kong on an equal footing with the other inhabitants of the Colony.

The extract is long but it will amply repay perusal. The abuses which Sir Pope Hennessey mentions are quite revolting. The sooner the Contagious Diseases Acts are repealed, the better for the cause of humanity and morality.

LETTERS FROM BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Bombay, 2nd October, 1882.

THE Resolution of the Bombay Government on local self-government in this Presidency is still the absorbing topic of the hour. The press, Anglo-Indian and Vernacular, has expressed unanimous disapproval of it. It is based entirely on the official view of the question. No leading natives, unconnected with the Government, have been consulted on the scheme, though the Government of India in their Resolution of 18th May last expressly enjoined on local Governments the duty of consulting leading non-official natives on the subject. The result is that we have in the Resolution the exclusive, narrow, official view put before the Government of India, showing how keenly the officials are smarting under a sense of loss of power implied in Lord Ripon's proposal for the extension of local self-government. In no part of the Bombay Government's Resolution does this appear more prominently than in para 6. It will be remembered that after mature consideration the Government of India had determined that where possible it would be desirable to have non-officials as Presidents of local bodies. This is one of the two cardinal points of Lord Ripon's scheme—the other point having reference to the principle of election. The Government of India gave their reasons for the adoption of this principle. They argued and argued very rightly, that as long as executive officers continued to be Chairmen of local boards there was no chance of non-officials receiving any training or taking any interest in local affairs. To induce them to take due interest the non-officials must be made to feel they have real power placed in their hands. I may say that at present there is not only nothing to induce them to feel any real interest in local affairs but positive discouragement to do so. I will give you one or two noteworthy instances of recent occurrence in this Presidency. About three months ago, the Collector of Surat asked the Municipality to agree to his proposal to put 17 electric lights in place of kerosine lamps from the railway station to the Chowa Bazar at a cost of Rs. 8000 a year. The charge for kerosine lamps for the same distance was Rs. 2000. The non-officials opposed the proposal, not because they disliked electric lights, but because of the prior and superior claims which a scheme for supplying the city with water from the Tapti river had on the care and attention of the Municipality. In the hot season the river water gets brackish, dirty, and unfit for drinking purposes, and poor people who have no rain-water reservoirs or tanks in their houses, are dependent for their supply from wells in the city, which are not often sweet, or have to beg from place to place of those who have rain-water tanks to spare some quantity. In vain did the Municipal Commissioners plead this need of water-supply as one of greater urgency than the luxury of electric lights, with which they might well dispense, in vain did they point out that the road along which the electric lights were proposed to be put up was chiefly used by frequenters to the public park and travellers by the railway; that after ten o'clock at night the road ceased to be frequented even by the park visitors and then the electric light was a waste of money pure and simple; their remonstrance with the Collector did not avail them. By the authority vested in him as President of the Municipality the Collector overruled the non-officials and carried out his favourite proposal in spite of and against their united protests. Surat has thus been saddled with an extra cost of Rs. 6000 a year on account of a luxury which the inhabitants never sought for and never wanted—at least not until the primary need of a water-supply was satisfactorily met. The non-official members of the same Municipality have also met with another discomfiture. The Collector proposed to demolish that portion of the wall surrounding the city, near or at some distance of which is situated the Bangalow he occupies. The reason assigned for this work of destruction was that the walls interfered with the free passage of air into his Bangalow. Medical opinion confirmatory of the fact was of course obtained. Now the City Wall is valuable as affording military protection to the inhabitants. At the time of the Indian Mutiny of 1858 when reports were rife as to the intended attack of Baiza Bai on Surat, the City Walls afforded a very great security. All the main doors were closed except one for ingress and egress of the people. The previous Government had spent lakhs of rupees on its construction. The non-officials protested against the demolition not only on account of the utility of the wall as a military protection, but also because, they argued, that the occupier of the Bangalow ever since it was built, had never complained of want of air. Probably one of its longest occupiers was the Hon'ble Mr. T. C. Hope, when Collector of Surat. It never entered his head I am told to destroy the City Walls for the purpose of affording free ventilation to the Bangalow. And yet the present Collector's point in favor of demolition was carried and the part of the City Wall was demolished. If the President were a non-official, these two measures of high-handedness—that of the introduction of electric lights, and the destruction of the City Walls in Surat would I am sure never have been carried out.

The Salvationists who have been among us took up their case to the High Court on Friday last. On Thursday Mr. Dossabhai Framji, Presidency Magistrate, convicted them of having joined and continued in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a breach of the public peace, after having been warned to disperse, of disobedience of an order made by a public servant directing them to abstain from playing with musical instruments and of having behaved in a disorderly manner, in a public place. The Magistrate fined Major Tucker in the sum of Rs. 50, and his two comrades, Lieutenant Norman, and Lieutenant (Miss) Thomson Rs. 25 each. Not having paid the fine, the Salvationists were kept in custody till one of their friends paid it. They moved the High Court to call for papers. The Court, however, decided that it saw no reason to call for papers The decision of the Magistrate was according to law and justice. The Judges held what common sense dictated that the object of the Salvationists was to attract a crowd of people. Mr. Inverarity—the Salvationists' Counsel, contended that the order to disperse was not given by either the Magistrate or the officer in charge of the police station, but the Court held that it was given by a superior officer, and was given lawfully. But the most curious part of the defence put forward on behalf of the Salvationists was that there was nothing to show that this assembly was likely to cause a breach of the public peaces. Now, who could be good judges of this, the Police who came constantly into contact with the people and knew their temper and character, or the Salvationists? Bombay society is composed of heterogenous classes, with good and bad elements in them. When once the passions of the lower classes are inflamed, and religious zeal and indiscretion supply inflammatory materials to many riots and disturbances in India, as the Lahore and Salem riots testify, it is difficult to draw the line between the passively bad and the actively dangerous classes of society. It seems to me that the step taken by the Police under Sir F. Souter, whether dictated by the higher authorities or not, was in the interests of order and public peace, and are approved of in every circle of society, native or European. The action of the High Court has also been in consonance with the common sense view of the matter—a view with which only fervid zealots who cannot see beyond their own vision, will not agree. The press, native and European, has also been unanimous. *It is to be hoped therefore that*

after this Major Tucker and his comrades will see that their first duty is to obey the law of the land, and that they cannot afford to trifle with the Police or treat its orders with contempt and impunity.

BOMBAY, 10TH, OCTOBER, 1882.

SIR James Fergusson has probably found out by this time that he has once more played into the hands of his colleagues in the Council and his Secretaries. I have already told you what opinion was formed by the public here on the Bombay Government's Resolution of the 17th September last on local self-government in this Presidency. The public had reasons to expect from the English instincts of Sir James Fergusson, his Parliamentary experience and his knowledge and the working of free institutions in England, that he would not allow the weight of his influence and authority to be lent to hampering the course of an imperial measure deliberately resolved upon by the higher authorities. Much as Sir Richard Temple was disliked for his general policy when Governor of this Presidency, I feel almost certain that in a question like this after knowing what the views of the Supreme Government were, he would in all likelihood have acted in complete accord with the policy of the Government of India. The opinions of district officers also would have been different from what they have been. In the present case these opinions have been tinged with a certain degree of preconceived dislike, and are not improbably due to the revenue officers having taken their cue from above.

The Government of India have, it appears, lost no time in replying to the Bombay Government's Resolution and administering a severe lecture to our Government on the spirit of unreasonable opposition exhibited in that Resolution. It is felt here that this castigation was perhaps fully deserved, seeing that the tone which pervaded the Resolution was very provoking. The second para of that Resolution was especially objectionable. It was illogical in argument, and narrow and short-sighted in spirit. It attributed intentions to the Government of India which had no place in fact. The Bombay Government, for instance, took it for granted that the proposals of the SupremeGovernment sought to confer unlimited power on local bodies, and this step the Government regarded with uncertainty and anxiety. But nothing was further from the fact than that the Government of India ever contemplated an universal application of its proposals. In fact, the widest latitude was given to the local Governments both in determining the qualifications for election, and the mode of election. The Government of India did not desire to inflict a uniform system. All they wished 'to see was to 'secure a gradual training of the best,most intelligent, 'and most influential men in the community to 'take an interest and active part in the management 'of local affairs.' In expounding their real object, the Government of India administer a stinging rebuke to Sir James Fergusson and his admirers in the Government of Bombay under which they cannot help smarting. They are told that 'the Government of 'Bombay do not seem to attach much importance to 'the attainment of this object, but would prefer to 'create and educate public spirit." Their ability to do this is doubted, otherwise than by affording to 'the public a practical opportunity for displaying 'and cultivating such spirit in the management of 'some portion, however limited, of public affairs. 'It is far easier for the Executive Government by 'its direct action to check and hamper the develop-'ment of public spirit than to create it.' It is really hard to believe why the Bombay Government should view with alarm the practical results of the operation of the Government of India's scheme in this Presidency. That scheme does not propose to subvert the system at present in operation among us, but to extend it and adapt it to the wants of the times and thereby to make local self-government a reality instead of a shadow which it is at present. The Bombay Government admits that education has made much progress in the country, a progress which would be hardly credited by those who remember what it was twenty years ago. On this admission it is hardly possible to conceive how the Bombay Government can reasonably oppose the extension of power to local boards. The Viceroy impresses on Sir James Fergusson and his colleagues only the sober truth when he says that he questions whether it is compatible with safety to continue to extend education, especially higher education, to which so much importance is attached both by Government and the public, without affording more extended means to those "so educated of taking a share in the management of their own affairs." Nothing can be more explicit and statesmanlike than this open, frank announcement of a great truth. It is very much to be desired that instead of carrying on an unequal and unpleasant controversy with the Government of India, the Bombay Government would see their way to act in loyal and unhesitating obedience to the spirit of the orders of the Government of India both as regards the election of non-official Chairmen in City Municipalities and in the matter of granting elective franchise wherever it is possible to do so. Every step in the action of the Government of Bombay with regard to giving effect to the proposals of the Government of India is watched with the keenest interest by the public in Bombay and in the Mofussil.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the Goverment of India's loan of 2½ crores of rupees in India the Secretary of State for India invites tenders in London to-day for a sterling loan of two millions. The necessity for raising this loan arise from difficulty in which the Indian Government finds itself placed with regard to the sale of the Council drafts. Last Wednesday the Government were able to sell only six lakhs of rupees at their reduced limit of 1*s* 7*d*. By raising the wind, the Secretary of State hopes to be independent of the amounts weekly sold in the shape of Council drafts. He probably thinks that during the business or working season he will be in a position to sell bills an India to an extent which will make up for deficient sale during the slack season. Meanwhile, this loan of two millions will practically make him master of the situation. The object is to bring about some steadiness in the rate of Government Bills on India. No one can doubt that this is a good object, but how far it can be attained by artificial means remains doubtful. In appears that this year the harvests in India, England, and America are abundant, and that one result of that abundance would be the prevalence of low prices all throughout, that being the case, unless shipments of produce from India to England show remunerative margins of profit, it is open to doubt whether they would be in excess of last year. How far the policy of the Secretary of State will prove successful remains to be seen; but it must be remembered that every addition to the sterling loan means a larger payment of interest by a larger remittance from India to England, which again means larger exports, These exports on a very large scale are possible under the existing circumstances only by the fall in exchange; so that for a time at least the fall in exchange must be the only stimulus to the exporter.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

CALCUTTA we may say has narrowly escaped another cyclone. For the last two days it has been raining and occasionally blowing hard and the barometer was falling, though slowly. We hope the crisis has passed away. The rains will do great good to the crops. The ryots regard the rains at this time as showers of nectar.

THE CLERKS under the various offices under the Comptroller of Military Accounts seem to be under a tremour lest they should be deprived of their annual Durga Puja holidays this year as they were last year. We cannot believe that Col. Chitty will do any thing of the kind. When the Viceroy has been graciously pleased to concede to the Hindu employes of the State their national holiday, it would be an act of gross disloyalty on the part of departmental heads to run counter to His Excellency's orders.

WE ARE glad to observe that Mr. Malabari's excellent scheme of translating the Hibbert Lectures of Max Muller into the principal Indian languages is gaining ground steadily though slowly. We are informed that the Jam Saheb of Nowanagar has contributed Rs. 1500 in aid of the scheme. We hope the other native chiefs and princes will follow this worthy example.

CALCUTTA, we mean Native Calcutta, feels relieved by the turn which the great Municipal Election case against Babu Charu Chunder Mullick has at last taken. Babu Charu Chunder Mullick is a scion of a highly respectable family of this town; possessed of independent means, intelligence and public spirit he naturally cherishes honorable ambition. He is an Honorary Magistrate and an elected Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta, and was a candidate for re-election. It is this candidature, which has brought on him consequences dire. We will not go into the history of the case or comment upon its various phases. Suffice it to say that he has suffered enough, aye more than enough in body, mind, pocket and reputation in pursuit of the civic distinction, and his countrymen of all classes deeply sympathize with him. The result of the motion at the High Court is that the Crown Solicitor practically withdraws all criminal charges against him on his Counsel (Mr. Branson) consenting to take a conviction under Section 47 of the Indian Post Office Act. That section refers to carelessness in the discharge of duty by any officer of the Post Office, and prescribes for such an offence a fine not exceeding Rs. 50. Babu Charu Chunder Mullick is charged with aiding and abetting that offence, and the penalty for that offence, under Section 52, is also a fine not exceeding Rs. 50. The proposal to rest the case on this section only and to withdraw all other charges came from the representatives of the Crown, and the Counsel for the defendant accepted it with the permission of the Court. Mr. Justice Norris is reported to have said—"he thought that the course Mr. Gasper took under instructions from the Solicitor to the Government was right and proper, and that Mr. Branson exercised a very sound discretion in accepting the terms that had been suggested." So far so good. Whether Babu Charu Chunder be ultimately fined or not, he will we believe be mulcted altogether about Rs. 25,000 in the shape of law costs! It is a baway wind, which blows nobody good.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY BILL has passed into law. Sir Charles Aitchison, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, delivered an interesting speech reviewing the history of the measure. Sir Charles took much pains to shew that the object of the new University is not to put down high English education. He said: "In truth, the necessity for the highest study of English has been recognized from the very first. In one of the earliest papers published on the subject by the European committee of support, a paper, entitled "Objects and Principles of the proposed Lahore University," I find, for example, the following statement:—"It may be stated that, although the movement to which the University owes its origin has specially been termed *Oriental*, yet that by the use of the term no revival of the old warfare between the Orientalists and Anglicists is signified. While the revival of the Eastern learning and the creation of a good vernacular literature will be the primary object of the University, yet English will be still considered as the natural complement of education, and of the highest value to the native student, whose mind has been thoroughly disciplined by a study of his native classics." His Honor also made other extracts in support of his position. In conclusion His Honor read the following from the report of the Select Committee on the Bill:

> But the important point would be that the B.A. and M.A. degrees would, and the Oriental degrees would not, guarantee English qualification. In this way we think that the wishes of the founders and benefactors of the Punjab University will be properly met, because degrees will be given, as they have always desired, to students who do not know English; while the value to be attached to the degrees in the Oriental Faculty, thus distinguished by an appropriate designation, will not be confounded with that of degrees in Arts and will be proportionate to the requirements of the candidates who obtain them, as prescribed in the standards of examination.

Sir Charles added:

> I trust, then, that the misunderstanding between the advocates of Oriental and Western culture, in so far as it existed in the Punjab, has been got rid of once and for all by this arrangement that hereafter both parties will meet on common ground and work together, hand in hand, for the advancement of all sound educational schemes in the province, whether English or Oriental.

We say—*amen*! Sir Charles concluded by observing—"I will only add that, as I aided in a very humble way to lay the foundation seventeen years ago, so now I deem it a great privilege and honour to have been permitted to help in putting on the crowning stone of this magnificent edifice." We are satisfied that so long as Sir Charles will remain at the head of the PunjabGovernment, he will with equal zeal and generousity foster both Oriental and Western learning.

THE HON'BLE MR. ILBERT made also a telling speech in connection with the Punjab University Bill. After describing the distinguishing features of the Punjab University Mr. Ilbert said:

> In the first place it was to be a teaching as well as examining institution. In this respect, as in the circumstances of its origin, it differs from the other Indian Universities,

but agrees with the *English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge*. I should be the last person to criticise a feature, which brings this institution into closer conformity with the renowned and venerable Universities of England; but I think it may be worth while to call attention to a certain risk which any body which combines the functions of teaching and examining is necessarily exposed the risk, namely, that the examining staff is not sufficiently independent of the teaching staff. That this risk is real and substantial I know from my own English experience but that due provision will be made in the statutes of this University to guard against it, I have no reason to doubt.

We entirely agree with Mr. Ilbert. At the same time we must confess that although the other Indian Universities are mere examining bodies, still the examining staff is not altogether independent of the teaching staff. In Calcutta for instance most of the examiners are professors of our Colleges. We wish the evil pointed out by Mr. Ilbert could be remedied. Mr. Ilbert then went on :

Another and more important feature of the new University is the prominence given in it to oriental and vernacular studies. So far as my opinion goes, I do not think that it is possible at present to convey through the medium of a vernacular language such instruction in science as ought to be given,—I do not say by elementary schools but by a University. I do not think it is possible at present for two reasons; *first*, the imperfection of the language, and, *secondly*, the want of books. It is not until a comparatively late stage of its existence that language is capable of expressing the ideas of science. No nobler language was ever written or spoken than the language of Homer, and yet I think that even the Registrar of the Punjab University College would find some difficulty in giving instruction in chemistry or geometry in the language of Homer. Then, even supposing the language to be more developed than it is, the mere want of books opposes a fatal obstacle to the further progress of the student. It must not be forgotten that the real value of a University degree consists not so much in the actual knowledge, as in the potentiality of knowledge, that it implies. The student who has been educated through the medium of vernacular text-books may have mastered thoroughly such knowledge as he possesses; but when he has come to the end of his text-book he finds himself brought face to face with a blank wall. On the other hand, the education of a student who has obtained an acquaintance with one of the western languages may be flimsy and superficial; but at all events he has obtained a key, which will open to him the storehouse of all the learning and literature of the West.

Them's our sentiments. The views expressed by Mr. Ilbert are doubly valuable—they are valuable as coming from one of the best trained men we possess in India, and also as calculated to influence beneficially the discussions now going on on the necessity of high English educations as the most efficacious engine of national advancement.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy made a characteristic speech in passing the Bill. It was at once simple, manly, and sympathizing. His Excellency thus acknowledged the liberality of the founders of the Punjab University College :

I also desire to express my very deep sense of the obligation under which the princes, the chiefs, and the native gentry of the Punjab had laid the Government and the public by the manner in which they have come to forward, to endow this institution. The efforts which they have made are entirely in the direction in which, as it seems to me, it is most desirable that educational proceedings in this country should move, and I regard it as a most auspicious event that they should have come forward so liberally and based the foundation of this University, not upon Government contributions, nor even upon Government support, but upon the free and magnificent gifts of those who are the natural chiefs and leaders of the people of the Punjab. I do not think I need now trouble the council with any further observations. I hope ere long to have an opportunity of addressing the new University when it meets under the auspices of the law about to be passed. It only therefore remains for me to offer my hearty congratulations to the Lieutenant-Governor on the fortunate circumstance that it has been during the period of his administration—from which I anticipate so many benefits to the Punjab that the coping-stone, as his he said, has been put upon an institution, in laying the foundation of which he himself so many years ago took a part.

We hope the new Act will mark a new era in the history of public education in the Punjab.

WHILE on this subject we are sorry to observe that the *Bombay Gazette* in its issue of the 6th instant gives an entirely erroneous summary of Lord Ripon's speech on the Punjab University Bill. His Lordship did not say as the *Gazette* reports that "the Punjab University had been raised to a *higher* status than other Universities." What his Lordship said was that the Punjab University was constituted on a *different* model from the other Indian Universities, and he hoped it would have a successful career. His Lordship did not compare or contrast it with the existing Indian Universities, of one of which he is himself the Chancellor. His Lordship dwelt on the importance of securing variety in educational effort, a point on which considerable stress was laid in the Resolution of Government appointing the Education Commission. The words used in his Lordship's speech on the Punjab University Bill were as follows :

I entirely agree with one remark among many which fell from my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert when he said that it was not a disadvantage, but, on the contrary, was to be regarded with approval, that this University would differ in some respects from the other Universities in this country. I think that that variety in the character of the various educational institutions of the country is in itself a very great advantage, and so far from considering it any drawback, I view it with great satisfaction.

It will be thus seen that the *Bombay Gazette* has wholly misapprehended what Lord Ripon actually said on this important point.

WE ARE glad to observe that the efforts of Babu Pratapchunder Roy to translate into Bengali the Mahavaratha and the Ramayana have evoked the generous sympathy of that veteran Sanskritist, Professor Max Muller. In acknowledging some copies of the translation the Professor thus writes to the enterprising publisher :

7, *Norham Gardens, Oxford.*
1 *Sept.* 1882.

DEAR SIR,—You could not have offered me a more valuable present than your editions of the Mahabharata and Ramayana with Bengali translations. I read your Sanscrit prefaces, and admire your truly patriotic spirit. It is a misfortune that your countrymen should neglect and even despise their native literature, while we here in Europe study and admire it. Of course your young men have something to learn from European teachers, but this is no reason why they should put away their own national literature. I expect the time will come when every educated native will be as proud of his Mahabharata and Ramayana as Germans are of their Nibelunge and Greeks, even modern Greeks, of their Homer.

I am particularly glad to see that you do all that you are doing with the help of your own countrymen. That is the right way to go to work. If I can be of any help to you, of course I shall gladly do all that, at my time of life, I am able to do. Send me the English translation of the Mahabharata and I shall see whether it requires much alteration. Much time I have not at my disposal, for I have many things which I shall like to do, before it is too late. I send you to-day the beginning of a translation of the Mahabharata which I copied 30 years ago, and added some notes. I do not remember from where I copied it. Perhaps it may be useful—please to return it to me if you want it no longer.

I am glad to see that the Maharajah of Kashmir is one of your patrons. I believe Kashmir is rich in old Sanscrit Manuscripts, but I am afraid they will perish, unless they are printed. Printing is now the only means of saving your Sanscrit literature from inevitable destruction. Many books which existed one or two centuries ago, are now lost, and so it will be with the rest, unless you establish native printing Presses and print your old texts. Much can be done by private enterprise, as you have shown.

Believe me,
Yours Sincerely
F. MAX MULLER.

The letter of Professor MaxMuller is very encouraging. We hope the suggestion thrown out by him for the Maharaja of Kashmir will be taken up by His Highness. Kashmir, as he says, is rich in old Sanskrit manuscripts, and the Maharaja is a lover of Sanskrit lore. His Highness cannot render a better service to the country at large than to preserve rare Sanskrit MSS in his library by calling to his aid the printing press.

WE ARE not surprised that the Resolution of the Bombay Government on the subject of local self-government finds no favour in the Western Presidency. The press condemns it—the people condemn it. The *Bombay Gazette* says :

The Government of India have sent a stinging reply to the recent resolution of the Government of Bombay upon local self-Government. We do not remember any official document so plain spoken as this is, nor any which has more faithfully repeated the verdict already pronounced by public opinion.

As a rule, our sympathies would naturally support the Local Government in any dispute with the Supreme Government. But here they have as thoroughly mistaken the feeling of the public around them, as the urgent nature of the instructions received from Simla. They have "lost touch," so to speak, in both directions.

The *Times of India* remarks :

The severe lecture which the Government of India has just administered to the Government of Bombay cannot be said to be unprovoked. The tone of the Resolution of the Local Government was so adverse to the scheme propounded by the Supreme Government that it was impossible for the latter to remain silent. Still it is to be wished that the controversy could have been carried on without verging upon the amenities of party debating.

We cannot concur with the last remark. The rebuke administered by the Government of India in our humble opinion is quite dignified and not more severe than what the circumstances of the case required. We are glad to observe that the people of Poona have held a public meeting and roundly condemned the Resolution of the local Government. They have also voted an address of thanks to the Viceroy.

THERE seem to be some erroneous impressions in certain quarters as to what Mr. Monro, the Presidency Commissioner, said at Krishnaghur on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to that town. Mr. Monro we are informed did not thrust his opinion upon any person. It was his duty to inform himself of the opinion of the different classes of the community on the subject, and with a view to elicit faithful opinion he gave certain objections to be answered, without expressing his own opinion one way or another. At the Conference held by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Monro did not express any opinion whatever. He was well aware that at the Conference his duty it was to hear, and not to expound his own opinion. We do not know what report Mr. Monro has made on the subject of local self-government, but it is not fair to put into his mouth words, which he did not utter.

MAHARAJA DHULEEP SING has made a touching appeal to the British nation through the *Times* ostensibly for the restoration of the Punjab, but really for a subvention either in the way of increased pension or a bonus. His Highness thus begins his letter :

"As the era of doing justice and restoration appears to have dawned, judging from the recent truly liberal and noble act of the present Liberal Government, headed, by now, the great Gladstone the Just, I am encouraged to lay before the British nation, through the medium of *the Times* the injustice which I have suffered in the hope that although generosity may not be lavished upon me to the same extent as has been bestowed upon King Cetywayo, yet that some magnanimity might be shown towards me by this great Christian Empire."

After giving a succinct history of the annexation of the Punjab by the British Government the Maharaja writes :

"1. Thus I have been most unjustly deprived of my kingdom, yielding, as shown by Lord Dalhousie's own computation in (I think) 1850, a surplus revenue of some £500,000, and no doubt now vastly exceeds that sum.

2. I have also been prevented, unjustly, from receiving the rentals of my private estates (*vide* Prinsep's "History of the Sikhs," compiled for the Government of India) in the Punjab, amounting to some £130,000 per annum since 1849, although my private property is not confiscated by the terms of the annexation which I was compelled to sign by my guardians when I was a minor, and therefore I presume it is an illegal document, and I am still the lawful Sovereign of the Punjab; but this is of no moment, for I am quite content to be the subject of my most gracious Sovereign, no matter how it was brought about, for her graciousness towards me has been boundless.

3. All my personal property has also been taken from me, excepting £20,000 worth, which I was informed by the late Sir John Login was permitted to be taken with me to Futtehghur when I was exiled; and the rest, amounting to some £250,000, disposed of as stated before. What is still more unjust in my case is, that most of my servants who remained faithful to me were permitted to retain all their personal and private property and to enjoy the rentals of their landed estates (or Jagheers), given to them by me and my predecessors, whereas I, their master, who did not even lift up my little finger against the British nation, was not considered worthy to be treated on the same footing of equality with them, because, I suppose, my sin being that I happened to be the ward of a Christian Power.

The enormous British liberality permits a life stipend of £25,000 per annum, which is reduced by certain charges (known to the proper authorities) to some £18,000, to be paid to me from the revenues of India.

Lately, an Act of Parliament has been passed by which, some months hence, the munificent sum of some £2,000 will be added to my above stated available income, but on the absolute condition that my estates must be sold at my death, thus causing my dearly-loved English home to be broken up and compelling my descendants to seek some other asylum.

A very meagre provision, considering of what and how I have been deprived, has also been made for my successors.

If one righteous man was found in the two most wicked cities of the world, I pray God that at least one honourable, just, and noble Englishman may be forthcoming out of this Christian land of liberty and justice to advocate my cause in Parliament, otherwise what chance have I of obtaining justice considering that my despoiler, guardian, judge, advocate, and jury is the British nation itself?

Generous and Christian Englishmen, accord me a just and liberal treatment for the sake of the fair name of your nation, of which I have now the honour to be a naturalized member for it is more blessed to give than to take."

The Maharaja has certainly justice on his side. But the political wrong he has suffered cannot now be righted. He has then by adopting England as his home divorced himself from the Indian nation, and cannot therefore claim much sympathy from his countrymen here. He has been a victim of his own extravagance or as the *Times* courteously calls it his own "magnificence." It cannot be just to burden the Indian tax-payers with the cost of this "magnificence." They are already paying enough for the pageant; it would be cruel to tax them more for his sake.

AN OLD OFFICER in North India has addressed us the following letter on the Viceroy's policy and work :—

Sir,—I am not prepared to go into raptures over the Self-Government minutes as your editorial staff and numerous correspondents have done, possibly because I have watched Self-Government for 18 years, and have seen so many of its defects, so many of its failures, but I welcome it because it will reduce the

work of over-worked officials, and may here and there do some little good, though I am not sanguine that the good will balance the evil that it most certainly will produce.

The Jails manufactures, &c., minute *is* something for a man to be proud of, why ? because it affects *the poor* who cannot help themselves, Self-Government only affects the *rich* and they are able to take care of themselves. The only fault I find with the Jail manufactures minute is that it does not go far enough, as it does not forbid *all* competition with the manufacturing classes. I think it far better that a prisoner should turn a useless crank than that a poor free man should have a competitor.

The injury done to the paper-making, string-making, and lithographic trades, by Jail competition has been immense, the dead past must now be buried completely and not allowed to crop up again as it inevitably will do under Lord Ripon's incomplete minute, however we cherishers of the poor are thankful for what we have obtained, and can only hope for more.

The next thing for the Viceroy to do is the *complete* suppression of the Settlement Department. Let any man go, without bias, amongst the people, and find out what they think and long to say about the army of locusts as they term the officials of this Department, and *then*, if his tears will allow him to see the paper before him, let him write a strong appeal to the head of the Government. If from any reason, such as floods, rats, scanty rain-fall, etc., etc., a village required to be re-settled, let the ordinary District Staff take that particular village in hand and report upon it, but do not let every village in the Collectorate be turned upside down as well—every village has not come to destruction or risen to undue affluence. Advocate the suppression of settlement officials, advocate the cause of the poor, leave the wealthy and educated classes to fight their own battles, they are strong enough, and you will be doing work worthy of the highest place in the esteem of all right-thinking men.

Yours faithfully,
CHERCHEUR.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq, District Medical Officer, Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of combined consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit, and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sound nearly inaudible; and in the one case (made), hunting, fishing, and suiting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamps and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 14th October, 1882.

There has hardly any thing of importance transpired in our commercial transactions either in Imports or rxports, dullness continued to prevail over the markets and rendered them almost lifeless. Such a state of things at this season of the year has rather been an unusual occurrence and clearly prognosticates a less prosperous condition of the trade for the future.

PIECE-GOODS generally before the Holidays attract great attention; the state of this trade has been an exception and operations were confined to a limited extent in such goods as are suitable for the occasion, viz., Dhooties, Scarfs, Mulls, and Jaconets.

EXPORT.—Tea 18,500 chests were put up at the public sale held on the 13th October, about 15,000 found buyers. There was a good demand for finest qualities at better rates, all other kinds were firm.

OIL-SEEDS.—Market quiet, but prices remain much the same, being end of the season and there being no large stocks, sellers are unwilling to accept lower rates.

WHEAT.—During the week past there were some transactions, but this week there was nothing done, without any change in prices.

JUTE.—A fair amount of business has taken place in consequence of the inducement offered by easier rates, they were much below those we have had for several years, it may be safely said 1 rupee to 1-4 per B. md. lower than those of the last year at this time.

RICE.—A fortnight ago a fair amount of business was done and prices in consequence advanced from 2 to 4 annas per B. md. on all kinds, but the demand having ceased prices have again declined about 2 annas.

MONETARY.

Money continues in abundance and is obtainable at easier rates of interest than before, but at the Bank of Bengal 4 per cent. continues to be the minimum rate whilst loans on deposit of Government Securities are at the market at 2½ to 3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

After various fluctuations they were rather firm and at the close following rates ruled—

4 per cent. ... 99-9 to 99-8.
4½ " ... 106-4 to 106.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

This market has rather been quiet and prices generally had an easier tendency.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*October* 11, 1882.

GENERAL—28th Sept—The following officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr C A S Bedford, Asst Comr, one month's extraordinary leave without pay.

Mr H J Newbery, Magte and Colr, Backergunge, 15 days' furlough.

Mr F Clarke, Bar-at-law, Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Legislative Dept, one years' extraordinary leave without pay.

Baboo Beerchand Patnaik, Tehsildar of Ungool, Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, leave for six months, in extension of leave granted, 10th March last.

Mr L Hare, to act in the First Gde of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs, in Rajshahye, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Colr of that dist.

Mr. J E B Jeffery, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Dacca dist on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Mag e and Colr of Beerbhoom.

Baboo Ram Nirunjan Pershad to act as Sub-Depy Colr of Barh, Patna during absence, of Baboo Jogendra Nath Sen, from date he joined his apptmt.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Sarun, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Mr. T Norman, Offg Magte and Depy Colr of Rungpore, to act in First Gde of Magtes and Colrs from 15th Aug last, vice Mr. N S Alexander.

Mr. J E B Jeffery, Offg Magte and Colr Beerbhoom, to act in Scd Gde of Magtes and Colrs, from 15th Augt last, vice Mr. T Norman.

Mr. P Nolan, Offg Magte and Colr of Shahabad, on leave, to act in the Scd Gde of Magtes and Colrs, from 26th Augt last, vice Mr. H S Beadon, on previlege leave.

Moulvi Fuzlul Karim, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X, of 1870 in that dist.

Mr C R Marriott, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Backergunge, on leave, transfd to Rungpore, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Basirhat, 24-Perghs, leave for two months, from date he may be relieved.

Mr W R Bright, Asst Magte and Colr, 24-Perghs, leave for one month and thirteen days from 29th inst.

Baboo Luchminarain, Depy Colr, at present employed under the P W Dept, Rlwy Branch, of this Govt, is posted to Sarun, and is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

The services of Baboo Radhashyam Sing, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Shahabad, are placed temply at the disposal of the P W Dept, Rlwy Branch, of this Govt, for employment on land acquisition in Sarun. Baboo Radhashyam Sing is vested with powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Baboo Monmotho Coomar Bose, Special Depy Colr, Patna, to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, vice Baboo Radhashyam Sing, on deputn, and is posted to the sudder station of the Shahabad dist.

Mr A C Tute to act in the First Gde of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs at Dinagepore, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Colr of that dist.

POLICE—col W T Fagan, Offg Persl Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police, leave for fifteen days, from date he may be relieved.

Moulvie Aulad Ali, Asst Supdt of Police, Gya, is transfd temply to Chumparun, from date he joined that dist.

Moulvie Aulad Ali is also apptd to act in First Gde of Assts of Police, from 22nd July, 1882.

Mr G M M Ridsdale, Dist Supdt of Police, Chittagong to act in Third Gde of Dist Supds of Police, from 26th June last, vice Mr J Patch.

Mr T C Orr, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, is transfd to the dist of Hazareebagh, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Rungpore.

EDUCATION.—Mr F S Downing, Principle, Govt Engrg College, Howrah, has been granted by the Secy of State for India, an extension of two months' furlough.

OPIUM—Mr J christian, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agt, and Head Asst to the Principle Asst, Behar Agency, leave for two months from 1st ult.

The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the comrs of the North Dum-Dum Municipality, in the 24-Perghs, of Baboo Prea Nath Bannerjea to be their Vice-chairman.

Mr H Beard, Asst Perm-Way Inspr, East Indian Rlwy to be a comr of the station of Shahebgunge.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—Baboo Grish chunder Rai to be an Hony Magte for Manickgunge Bench in Dacca, and vested with the powers of a Magte, Third class.

Moulvie Tafazzul Hossein Khan to be an Hony Magte for the Bench at Bankipore in Patna, and vested with the powers of a Magte, Third Class.

Advertisements.

Life of Shyama Churn Sircar, (in Bengalee) by Babu Becharam Chatterjee. To be had at the Adi Brahmo Samaj, Canning Library, and with the author at Behala. Price 6 annas.

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Offg. Collr. and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.
Dhappa, the 20th October, 1882.

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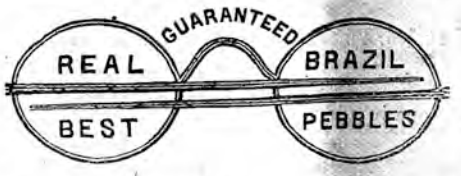

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Darjeeling, 27th September, 1882.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Whereof Paid-up £450,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879.

Life Assurance Fund £3,062,174 6 1
Annuity Fund £371,278 19 2

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

Extract from the Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

The report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitled the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of providens institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century : every year has been a record of steady progress and honorable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year, of £269,608 which is disposed as follows : a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share ; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made ; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

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CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1. HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

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J. C. MACGREGOR, ESQ., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, ESQ., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, ESQ., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

DACCA AND MYMENSING STATE RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF SLEEPERS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of hardwood sleepers for this Railway. Conditions of contract, specification and Form of Tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned. The latest date for tenders is the 20th October. Tenders must be forwarded in sealed and registered covers marked "Tender for Sleepers" and addressed to Engineer-in-Chief, Dacca and Mymensing State Railway, Darjeeling. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will reasons be given for the rejection of any tender.

HORACE BELL, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Darjeeling, 27th September, 1882.

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